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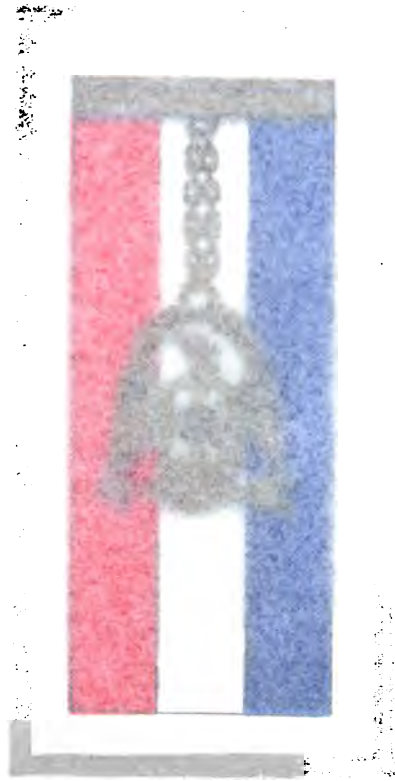
THE BEQUEST OF
GEORGE AUGUSTINE THAYER

DIVINITY SCHOOL 1869

November 14, 1925



MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY
OF THE



ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY
OF THE
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE
AT THE
TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING,
HELD AT
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
NOVEMBER 18-19, 1896.

CINCINNATI:
Press of F. W. Freeman, 122 East Pearl Street
1897.

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BEQUEST OF
GEORGE AUGUSTINE THAYER
NOVEMBER 14, 1925

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Recording Secretary's Note,.....	1
Officers for 1896-7,.....	2
Constitution,	3
By-Laws,.....	6
Corresponding Secretary's Notice,.....	9
Local Committee's Notice,.....	10
Order of Exercises,.....	12
Local Committee's Invitation	15

FIRST DAY — MORNING:

Remarks by the President,.....	19
Committees,.....	20
Corresponding Secretary's Report,.....	20
Telegrams and Letters,.....	21
Recording Secretary's Report,.....	49
Remarks by Colonel Cole,.....	49
Treasurer's Report,	51
Sale of Bonds,.....	53
The Vicksburg National Military Park,.....	53
The Shiloh Association,.....	55
The Vicksburg National Military Park,.....	55
Remarks by General Stibbs,.....	56
Honorary Membership and Successors,.....	57

EVENING MEETING:

Address of Welcome, Mayor Wallbridge,.....	62
Response by the President,.....	63
Annual Address, General Howard,.....	67
Remarks, General David S. Stanley,.....	81

SECOND DAY — MORNING:

Remarks by Colonel Grant,.....	82
Reports of Committees,.....	82
Telegram from Mrs. Grant,.....	86
Sherman Statue Committee Report,.....	86

Grant Statue Committee Report,	115
Remarks by Captain Everest,	118
Remarks by General Fullerton,	118
Remarks by Colonel Cadle,	119
Resolution in Memory of General James D. Morgan, ...	119
Proposed Amendment to the Constitution,	120
Scattered War Papers,	121
Remarks by H. I. Smith,	122
Report on the Logan Monument,	122
Resolution of Thanks, ...	123
Remarks by Captain O. W. Norton,	123
Committee on Vicksburg National Military Park,	124
Telegrams, General Schofield and General Porter,	124
Visit to Jefferson Barracks,	125
 BANQUET:	
Menu and Toasts,	127
Grace, Rev. Dr. Niccolls, ...	136
First Toast, General Noble,	137
Second Toast, Colonel Jacobson,	141
Third Toast, General Fullerton,	143
Fourth Toast, Mrs. Higley,	145
Fifth Toast, Mr. West,	150
Sixth Toast, Mr. P. T. Sherman,	157
Seventh Toast, Mr. Belknap,	160
Eighth Toast, General Atkins,	163
Remarks, Major Hoyt Sherman,	165
Remarks, Colonel Grant,	165
 SONGS AT THE BANQUET:	
Old Glory,	168
Flag of our Union,	169
Our Gallant Dandy Trooper,	170
Vive L'America,	171
Our Native Land, America,	172
Members registered at this meeting,	175
Ladies present,	177
The "borrowed" troops of the Army of the Tennessee,	179
Errata between	200-201

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF OUR DEAD, 1895-6:

Major William H. Calkins,	202
Lieutenant Isaiah C. Worley,	202
Surgeon William H. Gibbon,	203
General Orlando M. Poe,	203
General William J. Landram,	204
General Mortimer D. Leggett,	205
General William R. Marshall,	207
General Arthur C. Ducat,	207
Captain Charles A. Partridge,	208
Lieutenant Orrin C. Towne,	209
Colonel James F. How,	209
Colonel John J. Palmer,	210
Colonel William S. Oliver,	211
Colonel Samuel G. Knee,	212
Lieutenant Robert H. Mann,	213
Meetings of the Society,	214
The Annual Orators,	215
In Memoriam,	217
Members by Third Amendment,	223
Honorary Members,	225
Successors,	226
Life Members,	228
List of Members,	233
Members by States and Towns,	244

NOTE.

I have tried to make this book as complete as possible, and I am always glad to receive from our members, criticisms and corrections upon the addressed postal-card which is enclosed with each book.

I regret that about one-fifth of our members neglect to return this card of acknowledgement. In such cases I ascertain through the express companies whether the books have been delivered.

It may interest our members to know that every volume of our twenty-eight meetings has been printed by the same printers, F. W. and H. M. Freeman, of this city, and the Recording Secretaries have been greatly aided by their long experience.

Captain J. LeRoy Bennett, of Chicago, one of our Vice-Presidents this year, has for many years assisted the Recording Secretaries, by making a stenographic report of our meetings, and to him, as well as to the Freemans, I express here my thanks.

As "Taps" for all of us is near, it will be well for each member to send *now* to General Hickenlooper, such data as will enable him to prepare biographical sketches, in accordance with Article II of our Constitution.

The Recording Secretary should be promptly advised of changes in address; and our members are earnestly requested to notify the Corresponding Secretary of deaths among us coming to their knowledge, and to send to him such information as will aid him in his duty of preparing "Biographical Sketches of our Dead."

The headquarters of our Society are in Room 4, GRAND HOTEL.

CORNELIUS CADLE,

Recording Secretary.

CINCINNATI, *September 1, 1897.*

The address of the

President is, No. 1 Broadway, New York City;

The Corresponding Secretary, P. O. Box 719, Cincinnati, Ohio;

The Treasurer, State Soldiers Home, Erie county, Ohio;

The Recording Secretary, P. O. Box 35, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1896-7.

President,

General GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

Vice-Presidents,

Captain F. H. MAGDEBURG,

Captain WM. B. LEACH,

Major WM. WARNER,

Colonel W. P. HEPBURN,

General THEODORE JONES,

Colonel C. G. WARNER,

Captain D. A. MULVANE,

Captain W. T. RIGBY,

Colonel W. A. JENKINS,

Captain C. C. CHADWICK,

Captain J. L. BENNETT.

Corresponding Secretary,

General ANDREW HICKENLOOPER.

Treasurer,

General M. F. FORCE.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel CORNELIUS CADLE.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The Association shall be known as "THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE," and shall include every officer who has served with honor in that Army.

Honorary members may be elected from those who have served with honor and distinction in any of the armies of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The object of the Society shall be to keep alive and preserve that kindly and cordial feeling which has been one of the characteristics of this Army during its career in the service, and which has given it such harmony of action, and contributed, in no small degree, to its glorious achievements in our country's cause.

The fame and glory of all the officers belonging to this Army, who have fallen either on the field of battle, or in their line of duty, shall be a sacred trust to this Society, which shall cause proper memorials of their services to be collected and preserved, and thus transmit their names with honor to posterity.

The families of all such officers who shall be in indigent circumstances will have a claim on the generosity of the Society, and will be relieved by the voluntary contributions of its members whenever brought to their attention. In like manner, the fame and suffering families of those officers who may hereafter be stricken down by death shall be a trust in the hands of their survivors.

ARTICLE III.

For the purpose of accomplishing these objects, the Society shall be organized by the annual election of a President and Vice-Presidents. The Vice-Presidents to be chosen, one from each Army Corps of the old Army of the Tennessee, and a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary.

The Society shall meet once in every year, and those officers who, for any cause, are unable to attend its meeting, will be expected to write to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and impart such information in regard to themselves as they may desire, and which may be of interest to their brother officers. Honoring the glorious achievements of our brothers-in-arms belonging to other armies, whose services have contributed, in an equal

degree, in the re-establishment of our Government, and desiring to draw closer to them in the bonds of social feeling, the President, or either of the Vice-Presidents of this Society, shall be authorized to invite the attendance of any officer of the United States Army at any of our annual meetings.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

FIRST. That the first sentence of the third article of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

"The Society shall be organized by the annual election of a President and six Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer."

SECOND. That article third of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

"The number of Vice-Presidents shall be twelve, instead of one from each Corps of the Army of the Tennessee."

THIRD. "That each member may, subject to the approval of the President and a majority vote of the Society, at any annual meeting, designate by last will and testament, or otherwise, in writing, the relative to whom his membership shall descend, and in default of such designation, the same shall, subject to the same approval and vote, descend to his eldest son, and such membership, so descending, shall carry with it all the rights, privileges and obligations of original membership. That in case such deceased member has no son eligible to membership and has made no designation, then his widow, if she so desire, shall be considered an honorary member, and as such shall receive our care, consideration and respect, and shall be entitled to receive notices of proposed meetings and reports of proceedings."

FOURTH. "That honorary members may be elected from those who served with honor and distinction in the Navy of the United States."

FIFTH. That the Third Amendment to the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"That each member may, subject to the approval of the President and a majority vote of the Society, at any annual meeting, designate by last will and testament, or otherwise, in writing, the relative to whom his membership shall descend, and in default of such designation, the same shall, subject to the same approval and vote, descend to his eldest son, or no such son being alive, then to the grandson, to be designated by the nearest

relatives of the deceased, and such membership, so descending, shall carry with it all the rights, privileges and obligations of original membership. That in case such deceased member has no son eligible to membership, and no grandson is designated, and has made no designation, then his widow, if she so desire, shall be considered an honorary member, and as such shall receive our care, consideration and respect, and shall be entitled to receive notices of proposed meetings and reports of proceedings."

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

All persons applying previous to, on or after the annual meeting in eighteen hundred and seventy (1870) for enrollment, shall pay a membership fee of ten dollars (\$10), that the annual dues shall continue to be one dollar (\$1), and persons applying for membership shall pay back dues; that all fees and dues are payable to the Recording Secretary, and all money received by him on account of the Society shall be transferred to the Treasurer, and that all money received as fees shall by the Treasurer be added to the Permanent Fund. (See amendment page 7.)

ARTICLE II.

Money for ordinary expenses of the Society may be expended by the Treasurer upon the warrant of the President. All other expenditures only in pursuance of a vote of the Society.

ARTICLE III.

The Treasurer will make a report to the annual meeting of all receipts and expenditures, with vouchers.

The Recording Secretary shall report to the annual meeting all money received by him, and all transferred by him to the Treasurer.

The Corresponding Secretary shall report to every meeting all correspondence of general interest.

ARTICLE IV.

All questions and resolutions shall be decided by a majority of the members present. But amendments proposed to the Constitution shall be acted upon only at the annual meeting subsequent to the one at which they may be proposed, unless the postponement be dispensed with by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. (See amendment page 7.)

ARTICLE V.

The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the journal of the previous meeting.
2. Appointment of committees on business and for nomination of officers.
3. Receiving reports.
4. Current business.
5. Election of officers.
6. Adjournment.

ARTICLE VI.

If the Society shall, at any meeting, omit to designate the time and place of the next meeting, the President shall, by due public notice, fix the time and place.

ARTICLE VII.

Whenever any member of the Society is reported to the Corresponding Secretary to have disqualified himself for membership, by reason of dishonorable or vicious conduct, he shall be reported to the President of the Society, who thereupon shall order a court of not less than three members of the Society to investigate the facts and report to the next meeting for the action of the Society in the case.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS.

FIRST. That article fourth of the By-Laws be amended so as to read:

"All questions and resolutions, except amendments to the Constitution, shall be decided by a majority of the members present. But amendments proposed to the Constitution shall be acted upon only at the meeting subsequent to the one at which they may be proposed, and shall require a vote of two-thirds of all members present."

SECOND. That any arrears of dues of deceased members may be paid by a relative or friend of a member so as to restore the record of a deceased member, same as provided for restoring the record of a living member who may be in arrears of dues.

THIRD. All persons applying on or after the annual meeting of 1889 for enrollment, shall pay a membership fee of ten dollars; that the annual dues shall continue to be one dollar, and that persons applying for membership shall not be required to pay back dues, nor shall they be entitled to receive reports of meetings held previous to 1889, without paying cost of same.

The following resolution was adopted at the {meeting in Madison, Wisconsin, July 4th, 1872:

Resolved, That members of the Society may become life-members on the payment into the treasury of the sum of thirty-five dollars, providing any fee which has been paid by them previous to this time be credited against this

life-membership fee. After such life-membership is secured by any member, he shall be relieved from paying the annual dues as provided by the By-Laws.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting in Springfield, Illinois, October 15th, 1874:

Resolved, That any member who shall be in default of payment of any part of his membership fee at our next annual meeting, or any member who shall be in arrears of dues at any time after our next annual meeting to the amount of five dollars, shall have his name dropped from the published list of members; any member being so dropped, shall have his name restored at any time, when full payment of arrears for fees and dues have been made.

PREFACE.

The Corresponding Secretary issued the following notice:

HEADQUARTERS,
SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, }
CINCINNATI, O., *October 1, 1896.*

To Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

The twenty-eighth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held in the city of St. Louis, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 18th and 19th, 1896.

The annual address will be delivered by Major-General O. O. Howard.

All arrangements for the meeting will be entrusted to the following named

LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Colonel Nelson Cole, *Chairman.*

General Jno. W. Noble, <i>V-Chm.</i> ,	Captain Geo. K. Hunter,
Colonel Wells H. Blodgett,	Captain Loyd G. Harris,
General D. C. Coleman,	Captain Julius Pitzman,
Colonel L. Cass Forsyth,	Major Leo. Rassieur,
Colonel Jno. B. Gandolfo,	Captain Chas. G. Warner,
General Guy V. Henry,	Major Wm. E. Ware,
Captain W. R. Hodges, <i>Secretary,</i>	
Room 20, Laclede Building.	

This executive committee will perfect its own local organization, and give due and timely notice of the details of their arrangements.

Commissioned officers who have at any time served with credit, in either the Army or Department of the Tennessee, are entitled to membership and are earnestly requested to attend.

Members of kindred societies are cordially invited to be present.

The wives and daughters of our members, and all invited guests, are by resolution of the Society entitled to seats at the banquet.

G. M. DODGE,
President.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary,

A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary,
Cincinnati, O.

Preface.

The local committee issued the following notice:

HEADQUARTERS LOCAL COMMITTEE, {
St. Louis, *November 2, 1896.* }

The twenty-eighth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held at St. Louis, Wednesday and Thursday, November 18th and 19th, 1896. The following are the local committees:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Colonel Nelson Cole, *Chairman.*

General John W. Noble, *Vice-Chairman.*

General Guy V. Henry,	Captain Loyd G. Harris,
Major Leo Rassieur,	Lieut.-Colonel L. Cass Forsyth,
Captain Geo. K. Hunter,	Colonel D. C. Coleman,
Captain Charles G. Warner,	Captain W. R. Hodges,
Lieut.-Colonel Jno. B. Gandolfo,	Captain W. E. Ware,
Captain Julius Pitzman,	Lieutenant Truman A. Post,
Captain W. R. Hodges,	<i>Secretary.</i>

FINANCE.

Major Leo Rassieur, *Chairman.*

Colonel Charles Parsons,	Major James G. Butler,
Mr. August Gehner,	Mr. Frank Sterrett.
Colonel Thos. B. Rodgers,	Captain Ernest Peugnet,
Mr. James L. Blair,	Mr. A. C. Stewart,
Hon. J. E. Withrow,	Mr. Wm. G. Hills,
Mr. Wm. K. Walther,	Mr. Arnold Beck,
Mr. Herman Hunicke,	Lieutenant M. Ravold.

RECEPTION.

General Guy V. Henry, *Chairman.*

General A. J. Smith,	General John D. Stevenson,
Colonel Edward Cunningham,	General John W. Noble,
Colonel Charles Parsons,	Captain Charles G. Warner,
Colonel Robert Buchanan,	General B. G. Farrar,
Major James G. Butler,	Captain S. M. Kennard,
Major H. L. Morrill,	Major B. D. Lee,
Captain Seymour D. Thompson,	Surgeon Joseph Spiegelhalter,

TRANSPORTATION.

Captain Charles G. Warner, *Chairman.*

Captain S. W. Forsyth,	Mr. D. B. Robinson,
Mr. H. C. Townsend,	Lieutenant C. H. Sharman,
Lieutenant C. N. Stevens,	Major R. M. McDowell,
Major H. L. Morrill.	

Preface.

II

INVITATION.

Captain Julius Pitzman, *Chairman.*

Colonel J. O. Churchill,	Colonel Ira Boutell,
Lieutenant Alvah Mansur,	Colonel D. C. Coleman,
Captain Charles Stiesmeier,	Colonel W. A. Hequembourg,
Lieutenant M. Ravold,	Mr. Thomas H. West,
General John McFall,	Lieutenant James Oates,
Captain J. W. Evenden,	Major H. M. Pollard.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Captain Geo. K. Hunter, *Chairman.*

Major James G. Butler,	Colonel Edward Cunningham,
Major Charles E. Pearce,	Captain F. L. Ridgely,
Lieutenant Chas. H. Gleason,	Mr. Harry Hayward,
Mr. Geo. M. Wright,	Mr. Charles E. Barney,
Captain F. Raymond, Jr.	Captain F. R. Rice.

TOASTS.

Lieutenant Truman A. Post, *Chairman.*

Colonel Wells H. Blodgett,	General John W. Noble,
Major A. M. Thayer,	Colonel James O. Broadhead.

BANQUET.

Captain W. R. Hodges, *Chairman.*

General John W. Turner,	Colonel Charles S. Hills,
Captain Charles G. Warner,	Major Charles E. Pearce,
General John D. Stevenson,	Mr. James L. Blair.

HALLS AND HOTELS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jno. B. Gandolfo, *Chairman.*

Colonel D. P. Dyer,	Lieutenant E. K. Holton,
Lieutenant Chas. H. Gleason,	Major W. S. Pope,
Colonel F. W. Schaurte,	Major Frank Gaiennie,
Lieutenant H. W. Hall,	Colonel C. C. Gardiner.

DECORATION.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Cass Forsyth, *Chairman.*

Colonel Geo. D. Reynolds,	Colonel R. A. Phelan,
Major Dwight Tredway,	Lieutenant W. A. Nicholson,
Captain Charles Stiesmeier,	Captain F. R. Rice.

MUSIC.

Captain Loyd G. Harris, *Chairman.*

Lieutenant P. W. West,	Captain F. L. Ridgely,
Lieut.-Com. M. S. Stuyvesant,	Lieutenant Albert Merrell,
Lieutenant E. D. Meier,	Major H. D. Wood,
Lieutenant L. Lipman.	

Preface.

PRINTING.

Colonel D. C. Coleman, *Chairman.*

Major Wm. Warner,

Major R. C. Crowell,

Colonel J. Brumback,

Lieutenant J. W. Hitt,

Major W. C. B. Gillespie,

Captain John B. Colton,

Colonel J. W. Barnes,

Captain J. W. Evenden,

Major E. Powell.

BADGES.

Captain Wm. E. Ware, *Chairman.*

Lieutenant M. Ravold,

Lieut.-Com. M. S. Stuyvesant,

Ensign Jno. B. Pratt.

The headquarters of the Society will be at the Southern Hotel, where arrangements have been made for the accommodation of all who in due season notify the local committee of their intention to be present.

The business meetings of the Society will be held in the grand parlor of the hotel. The various passenger associations have granted a rate of one and one-third fare provided one hundred certificates are presented.

CAPTAIN W. R. HODGES,

21 Laclede Building,

Secretary Executive Committee.

PROGRAM.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1896.

At 10 o'clock A. M., the members will assemble in the grand parlor of the Southern Hotel, where the business meeting will be held.

At 7:30 o'clock P. M., the Society will move to Entertainment Hall, corner Fourteenth and St. Charles streets.

ENTERTAINMENT HALL,

Wednesday, 8 P. M., November 18, 1896.

Music by 3rd U. S. Cavalry Band.

Bugle Call, "The Assembly," by the Trumpeters.

Prayer by Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls, D. D.

One verse of "America," Veteran Glee Club.

Address of Welcome, by his Honor, Cyrus P. Walbridge, Mayor of St. Louis.

"Sherman's March to the Sea," Veteran Glee Club.

Response by General G. M. Dodge, President of the Society.

"The Star Spangled Banner," Veteran Glee Club.

Annual Address, by Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, Retired.

"Tenting To-night," Veteran Glee Club.

"Retreat," by the Trumpeters.

Music by the 3rd U. S. Cavalry Band.

The parquette and boxes are reserved for the Society and their friends and for companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and ladies and specially invited guests. No tickets will be required.

The various camps of the Sons of Veterans have kindly tendered their services as ushers.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1896.

At 10 o'clock A. M., adjourned meeting of the Society at the Southern Hotel.

At 12 o'clock M., promptly, the members of the Society and invited guests will leave the Southern Hotel and take trolley cars at Sixth and Walnut streets and proceed to Jefferson Barracks. Ladies are expected to participate. At 1 P. M. there will be a review of the 3rd U. S. Cavalry, Brevet Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry, commanding.

At 1:30 P. M., lunch will be served at the Officers' Club.

The Society and invited guests will assemble at 7:30 P. M., at the Southern Hotel for the banquet, which will be served promptly at 8 o'clock.

The services of the 3rd U. S. Cavalry band have been kindly tendered for Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

**Headquarters Local Committee
Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
21 Laclede Building, St. Louis.**



**he Society of the Army
of the Tennessee will
hold its twenty-eighth
Annual Reunion in *
this City on Wednesday and
Thursday, November 18-19,
1896. * * You are cordially
invited to be present and a *
reply is requested addressed to
Capt. Julius Pitzman, Chairman.**

❧

Committee on Invitations.

❧

Gen'l John W. Turner

Col. J. O. Churchill

Lieut. Alva Mansur

Capt. Chas. Stiesmeier

Lieut. M. Revold

Gen'l John McFall

Col. Ira Boutell

Mr. Thos. D. West

Col. D. C. Coleman

Col. W. A. Dequembourg

Lieut. James Gates

Major D. M. Pollard

Capt. J. W. Evenden.

❧

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING
OF THE
Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

RECORDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, *November 18, 1896.*

The twenty-eighth meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was held at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, on November 18th and 19th, 1896.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., November 18th, 1896, by the president, General Grenville M. Dodge, who said:

COMRADES:

We meet for our twenty-eighth annual reunion, under brighter skies, and perhaps a more hopeful future. No matter what our political differences may be, it is a gratification to know that the people of the United States have selected for its chief magistrate, a veteran of the war. We not only congratulate him but ourselves. It shows that the people still hold their good sense.

We are saddened by the loss of many of our distinguished comrades who have passed away. All of them have been dear to us, and we should keep alive their memory and history as a lesson to our posterity, for the future of this country depends upon the loyalty of its citizens. It gives me great pleasure to see coming to us more of those who are to follow us, and I think every member should make an effort from now on to bring here, not only those who are to follow the particular member, but his family and others of the old army. They will make our reunions more pleasant, and when we pass away it will be with the knowledge that they can sustain our lives and our history.

The first order of business is the reading of the journal of the previous meeting.

On motion of General Pearson, the journal having been published, the reading was dispensed with.

Colonel W. B. Keeler moved that committees be appointed as follows:

On nomination of officers, place of next meeting, selection of orator for the ensuing year.

The motion prevailed and the President appointed the following committees:

On nomination of officers:

Colonel W. B. Keeler, Major M. A. Higley, General D. C. Coleman, Captain W. T. Rigby, Mr. Hugh Belknap.

Location of next meeting:

Captain F. H. Magdeburg, Captain A. C. Kemper, General J. H. Stibbs, Major Hoyt Sherman, Mr. George Buckland.

On orator:

General T. C. Fletcher, General Smith D. Atkins, Colonel J. N. McArthur, General L. B. Parsons, Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman.

The President:—The next business in order is the reports of the officers of our Society.

The Corresponding Secretary presented the following report, which, upon motion of Major R. C. Crowell, was received and ordered printed in the report.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN:—As Corresponding Secretary of your Society I have the honor to report the performance of the ordinary current business of my office, including the preparation and transmission of the official notices of this meeting.

Of such notices, sent to our recorded addresses, the following have been returned:

Captain J. S. Curtis, 246 Chestnut street, Chicago.

Captain H. J. Gleason, Chicago, Ills.

Major W. C. Henry, Wellston, Ohio.

Major Samuel M. Hitt, Sioux Falls, Dakota.

General George P. Ihrle, Trenton, N. J.

Colonel J. M. Loomis, Chicago, Ills.

Major D. Tredway, St. Louis, Mo.

Colonel H. C. Warmoth, New Orleans, La.

Captain George F. Wheeler, Hotel Albany, Denver;

indicating changes in addresses of which we will be pleased to be advised.

It also becomes my painful official duty to report the deaths, since our last meeting, of the following named members of your Society:

Lieutenant Isaiah C. Worley,	Lewistown, Ills.,	September 29, 1895.
Major W. H. Gibbon,	Chariton, Iowa,	October 2, 1895.
General O. M. Poe,	Detroit Mich.,	October 2, 1895.
Colonel W. J. Landram,	Lancaster, Ky.,	October 11, 1895.
General M. D. Leggett,	Cleveland, O.,	January 6, 1896.
General William R. Marshall,	St. Paul, Minn.,	January 8, 1896.
General A. C. Ducat,	Downers Grove, Ills.,	January 29, 1896.
Captain C. A. Partridge,	Providence, R. I.,	March 11, 1896.
Major O. C. Towne,	Chicago, Ills.,	April 13, 1896.
Colonel James F. How,	St. Louis, Mo.,	July 9, 1896.
Colonel John J. Palmer,	Indianapolis, Ind.,	July 21, 1896.
Colonel William S. Oliver,	Ensenda, Cal.,	August 14, 1896.
Colonel Samuel G. Knee,	Colesburg, Iowa,	August 14, 1896.
Lieutenant Robert H. Mann,	Chester, Ills.,	September 6, 1896.

Biographical sketches of these deceased members will appear in our next annual report.

Letters from absent members are herewith submitted.

Very respectfully,

A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary.

TELEGRAMS.

OMAHA, *November 18, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President Society Army Tennessee, St. Louis:

I regret exceedingly my inability to accept invitation. My warmest regards to all comrades and companions.

CHAS. F. MANDERSON.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., *November 18, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President Society Army Tennessee, St. Louis:

I regret my inability to attend meeting of the Society. Please kindly remember me to comrades present.

B. H. GRIERSON.

LETTERS.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOME, OHIO, *November 16, 1896.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary:

DEAR GENERAL:—I can not get away. I am buried in the preparation of annual reports—reports for the year to our Trustees, to the Governor of the State and to sundry state officers and boards, and reports to U. S. Inspecting Officers all at once; these with a visitation of Department Headquarters of Woman's Relief Corps on the 19th, the very day of meeting, bind me here.

I send my report and vouchers by express to you to care of executive committee Society Army of the Tennessee headquarters. Please have the local committee make out a receipt to me for \$500 and have it approved by General Dodge and put it with my vouchers. After my report is read, please hand it to Cadle and send to me by express the books and vouchers.

Please excuse my asking this, but it is entirely impossible for me to get away.

Very truly yours,

M. F. FORCE.

CANTON, OHIO, *November 12, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President Army of the Tennessee, 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.:

MY DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—I accept with much gratitude your personal congratulations and those of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, extended through you.

It would afford me unusual pleasure to attend your annual reunion at St. Louis; but I must ask you to be indulgent to me and accept my regretful declination.

Very truly yours,

WM. MCKINLEY.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., *October, 22, 1896.* }

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

President Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—In behalf of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland I sincerely thank you for the cordial invitation to our members to attend your annual reunion at St. Louis. Due notice of your courtesy will be communicated to them.

It is a matter of general congratulation in our Society that the relations between the two, as the years go by, are marked by earnest and increasing friendliness.

Cordially yours,

H. V. BOYNTON,
Corresponding Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 2, 1896.* }

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I thank you cordially for your kind invitation to the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, but it will be impossible for me to attend this year, much as I would enjoy meeting the veterans of that gallant organization.

Very truly yours,

NELSON A. MILES.

GENERAL G. M. DODGE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, *November 14, 1896.* }

CAPTAIN JULIUS FITZMAN,

*Chairman Local Committee, Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
St. Louis, Mo.:*

MY DEAR SIR:—I have had the pleasure to receive from the Society of the Army of the Tennessee an invitation to attend its twenty-eighth annual reunion at St. Louis, Mo., on the 18th and 19th of November, 1896, and I regret very much that it will not be possible for me to attend at that time.

Very truly yours,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, }
CHICAGO, *October 26, 1896.* }

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

President Society of the Army of the Tennessee, New York City:

DEAR GENERAL:—Your favor of October 21st inviting me and the members of my staff to your annual reunion at St. Louis on November 18th and 19th is received. I shall take great pleasure in communicating your invitation to the staff and hope that some of them may find it convenient to attend. I shall certainly take occasion to visit St. Louis myself at that date if practicable, though there are several impending matters that may so occupy me that it will not be possible for me to attend.

Thanking you very cordially for your invitation, I am

Sincerely your friend,

WESLEY MERRITT,
Major-General U. S. Army.

NEW YORK, *November 10, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President:

DEAR GENERAL:—Through General Horatio C. King, Secretary of Society of the Army of the Potomac, I have the pleasure to receive the kind invitation to the meeting of your Society on the 18th and 19th instants.

Proceedings of the Society

I cordially thank you but deeply regret that I can not be present to enjoy the pleasures of the occasion. I wish you all every pleasure possible and many happy returns of the occasion.

Yours sincerely,

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, }
OMAHA, NEB., *November 13, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President Society Army of the Tennessee, No. 1 Broadway, New York City:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Accept my warm thanks for your cordial invitation to the reunion Army of the Tennessee for the 18th and 19th November.

I regret greatly that other engagements deprive me of so great a pleasure.

How many memories this reunion recalls, of dear and venerated old war chiefs who have left us: of General Sherman, Sheridan, Pope, and Hunt, all have gladdened your hospitable board, they have all gone, leaving us saddened but glorious memories. Believe me

Very sincerely,

J. H. COPPINGER,
Brigadier-General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, }
SAN FRANCISCO, *November 11, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,

Chairman Society Army of the Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the invitation extended General James W. Forsyth, U. S. Army, to attend the twenty-eighth annual reunion of your Society in St. Louis, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 18th and 19th, 1896, and to inform you that the General is now absent from the city on leave of absence, but he is due here on the 19th, which will be at the expiration of his leave of absence. I think it hardly possible that he can arrange in time to reach St. Louis in season for the date of the reunion.

J. F. BELL,
First Lieutenant 7th U. S. Cavalry, Aid.

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
DES MOINES, IOWA, *November 14, 1896.*

HON. G. M. DODGE,

President Society Army of the Tennessee, No. 1 Broadway, New York:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Yours of the 10th is received, inviting me and my staff to be present at the twenty-eighth reunion of your Society. I exceedingly regret that owing to a very severe cold from which I am now suffering, taken during my campaign in the field, and which will require me to be very care-

ful for the next week or ten days, I am not in a condition to attend with ordinary safety. It would be my greatest pleasure to meet with your Society, as also a great personal pleasure to meet you.

Wishing you a very successful reunion, I am
Sincerely yours,

F. M. DRAKE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, }
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
OMAHA, NEB., *October 24, 1896.* }

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
President Society Army of the Tennessee, No. 1 Broadway, New York:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of 22nd inviting me to the annual meeting of the Society at St. Louis, November 18th and 19th.

I can not tell you how much I regret my inability to accept your very kind invitation, but I am under appointment at Washington the 19th and New York City the 20th, and I know I should have a most delightful time at your meeting as I had at Council Bluffs two years ago. With assurances of great regret and wishing a grand reunion, I am, General,

Sincerely yours,

T. S. CLARKSON,
Commander in Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 17, 1896.*

MY DEAR COLONEL CADLE:—Much to my regret, after making all my plans to be with you, matters came up here that I could not put aside. I telegraphed Captain Pitzman yesterday to this effect. I was especially anxious to meet General Williamson and others of Osterhaus' Division with reference to their lines on Lookout.

Please give my regards to General Dodge, General D. B. Henderson, General Hickenlooper and General Williamson.

With many regrets and cordial regards,

Very truly yours,

H. V. BOYNTON.

BATH, STEUBEN CO., N. Y., *November 12, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
President Society Army of the Tennessee.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I hoped to be able to accept your kind invitation to attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, but find that my professional engagements will prevent.

In accordance with your request I sent out a large number of notices to the members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and I presume some have replied to you.

I know what glorious times you have, and I am greatly disappointed that I can not "assist," as the French say, in your glorification.

With best wishes for a happy and memorable meeting, I remain,

Cordially yours,

HORATIO C. KING.

NEW YORK, *November 8, 1896.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I will not be able to be present at the twenty-eighth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. It would give me great pleasure to do so. I have very many friends in St. Louis, Mo. I am in my seventy-fifth year. I put on my *youth*, however, to fight for constitutional government against anarchy and civil war; for sound money against dishonest 16 to 1 free silver.

I received on the early morning (1 A. M.) November 4, the following telegram from President-elect McKinley: "Canton, Ohio, November 3, 1896. Major-General Schuyler Hamilton, Hotel Savoy. Glorious victory this day. Reminds me of 1847 and 1861 when men like you led Americans to victory. (Signed) Wm. McKinley." The country in the hour of need rests in confidence on her citizen soldiers.

Remember me most kindly to all our members.

Yours sincerely,

SCHUYLER HAMILTON,
Major-General Volunteers, U. S. A.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, }
CHICAGO, *November 4, 1896.* }

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I am exceedingly sorry that it will be impossible for me to be present at the next banquet of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, but I am no longer stationed in St. Louis, have engagements definite and fixed months in advance for every week between now and Christmas, and can not possibly absent myself even for a day.

Thanking you very much for remembering me once again, I am,

Affectionately yours,

THOS. EWING SHERMAN.

CLEVELAND, O., *November 17, 1896.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary Society Army of the Tennessee, Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—At the request of Mrs. M. D. Leggett, I for her am pleased to make application that she may be made an honorary member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at their twenty-eighth reunion meeting.

As the General has no son eligible—Leverett, his oldest son, having died some three years ago, and Wells and Mortimer some years previous—and he

made no designation in his will as to any successor, she seems entitled to this honor.

It is with regret I am unable to stand by those left of the old army in their grand rally at St. Louis.

Very truly yours,

PETER M. HITCHCOCK.

INDIANAPOLIS, *November 13, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,

Chairman Local Committee, Society Army Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.

DEAR SIR:—It is my sad duty to tell you that my dear husband, Major J. J. Palmer, died on the twenty-first of last July after a long and tedious illness. I wrote General Hickenlooper soon after I received the notice of the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and he has promised to have my husband's death officially recorded and do whatever else is necessary in the matter.

Trusting the coming meeting will be as pleasant and enjoyable as those in years past, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH G. PALMER.

CLEVELAND, *November 16, 1896.*

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I regret exceedingly that I shall not be with you this year. Since my husband left me, it has been one of my greatest pleasures to meet with his old comrades of the Army of the Tennessee. My heart is with you.

MRS. J. BARBER.

WASHINGTON, *November 13, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,

Chairman Committee of Invitations:

DEAR CAPTAIN:—Thanking your committee for their kind invitation to be present at the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, I sincerely regret my inability to attend and participate in the meeting.

With kind regards to all present and wishes that they may have a good time, and, in fact, I know they will, I am,

Very truly yours,

R. MACFEELY,

Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Retired.

LAMOILLE, ILL., *November 9, 1896.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER:

DEAR SIR:—I exceedingly regret that I am again, by force of circumstances over which I have no control, to decline the cordial invitation to meet

with the surviving members of the Army of the Tennessee at their twenty-eighth reunion.

That you may have an experience meeting and love feast long to be remembered is the sincere wish of

Yours very respectfully,

R. B. FRARY,

Late Captain Co. G, 139th Ills. Vol. Infantry.

CHICAGO, November 18, 1896.

MY DEAR GENRAL:—I hoped to have been able to leave for St. Louis to attend the meeting of our Society last evening, but business of importance will keep me here today and tomorrow. I regret more than I can express my inability to be with my old army comrades at this meeting.

Hoping the meeting will be a success in every way, I remain,

Sincerely and faithfully yours,

A. CHETLAIN.

BROOKLYN, November 16, 1896.

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,

Chairman:

DEAR SIR:—On behalf of General E. F. Winslow, who is now abroad, I thank you for the invitation extended to him for the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and beg to advise that he will not be able to be present.

Yours respectfully.

E. B. LAW,

Attorney.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 6, 1896.

DEAR GENERAL:—Your request for information "If I will attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis on the 18th and 19th insts," I regret to say, after consultation with my doctor, who says that it would be very imprudent in my present condition to make the attempt, I shall be unable to attend.

I am very sorry as it looks now that this will perhaps be the last opportunity I will have to meet once more the members of the Army of the Tennessee, who I trust will have an enjoyable time. If any of the members remember me, give them my earnest wishes.

Yours truly,

JOHN E. SMITH.

FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA, November 17, 1896.

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,

Society Army of the Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR CAPTAIN:—I received by this morning's post your invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis on the 18th and 19th insts. The twenty-eighth annual reunion of

Grant's army—of Sherman's army—of McPherson's army—of Howard's army—and of Logan's army. What an army it was, what leaders it had, and all of them gone now except the gallant and distinguished Howard. You and I, Julius, were rosy cheeked boys at Shiloh, now there is silver in our hair, and old father Time has placed his mark upon our brow; but what a pleasant thing it is to remember that we are part and parcel of what is left of the grand old army of the Tennessee. All of the foregoing is afield from what I intended to say. I am compelled to decline your invitation, not from inclination but from necessity. Mrs. Morton's health is such that I would not dare to have her endure the fatigue incident to the journey, and I can't go without her. You don't know how much I regret to have to write this declination, how sorry I am that I am unable to meet you one and all in my old delightful home in that beautiful city on the banks of the Father of Waters. Remember me with sincere affection to every one present, they were my brothers in arms, and that is the dearest, tenderest kinship in the world. Major Edwards—he of the sylph-like form and Alabama Cavalry—tells me that his wife is now visiting in St. Louis, and for that reason he will postpone his attendance until another reunion. The Major may not have the dash of Napoleon the First, but he has the discretion of a Wellington.

Most sincerely yours,

CHAS. A. MORTON.

CHICAGO, *November 17, 1896.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary Society Army of the Tennessee:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Wife and I have together enjoyed our annual reunions, greeting old friends and forming new ones.

Since ladies were admitted to our banquets, my wife and I have yearly side by side enjoyed the feast, but this year we shall be deprived of that pleasure.

On the 18th of October my good wife's mother, at the age of eighty-five, peacefully and joyfully laid down life's burden, and quietly slept the sleep that knows no awakening.

Our meeting, occurring on the 18th, the first monthly anniversary of mother's departure, my wife, of course, does not feel like attending, and without her, under the circumstances, it would so lessen my pleasure that I beg to be excused.

Wife joins me in hearty greetings to all our old friends.

Very truly yours,

W. L. BARNUM,

Late Colonel 11th Mo. Infantry.

NEW YORK, *November 14, 1896.*

DEAR SIR:—I very greatly regret that several important engagements for the coming week that can not be postponed, will prevent me from enjoying

the pleasure of meeting former comrades on the occasion of the twenty-eighth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at St. Louis on Wednesday and Thursday next, and particularly regret missing my friend General Howard's annual address.

With sincere wishes for a most successful meeting, believe me,

Very truly yours,

JAS. GRANT WILSON.

CINCINNATI, *November 16, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS FITZMAN,

Chairman Committee:

MY DEAR CAPTAIN:—I am extremely sorry that I can not respond in person to your cordial invitation to attend the twenty-eighth reunion, as I dearly love the old Army of the Tennessee, but my health is such that I have to be very careful and avoid traveling as much as possible. General Hickenlooper says "I am getting old." That may be, and if so, how about the balance of the boys? I admit we are not as young as we were on the memorable 4th of October, 1862, but our hearts are just as warm and loyal as ever.

Hoping the reunion will be one of the best and that the next one will be held here, where a hearty welcome will always greet them, I remain,

Yours truly,

E. V. CHERRY.

CHICAGO, *November 13, 1896.*

GENERAL ANDREW HICKENLOOPER,

St. Louis:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I have hoped very much to be present at the meeting of our Society in St. Louis, but the coming on to trial of a case in which a number of witnesses from a distance are to be called, makes it impossible, almost, for me to leave the city at this time. This alone will prevent me from being with the grand old Society at this meeting. I regret this more than I can tell you. With kindest regards to the "old boys," I am,

Very faithfully yours,

RICHARD S. TUTHILL.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *November 14, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS FITZMAN,

Chairman Invitation Committee, Society Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR SIR:—In response to notice and invitation to attend the twenty-eighth annual reunion of Society of the Army of the Tennessee as a member thereof, I have postponed reply to a late date trusting I might not be compelled to send "regrets". But now it is my regret that from unavoidable circumstances I shall not be able to attend on this happy occasion, and thus notify you as requested for answer.

Very respectfully,

ADD. H. SANDERS,

Colonel 16th Iowa Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General.

HAVANA, ILLS., *November 14, 1896.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER:

MY DEAR SIR:—Congratulating you on the recent triumph of a soldier statesman over the platitudes of a boy orator, contending for cheap money, anarchism, populism and other features of barbarism, I have to again express my fears that infirmities engendered by the cankering tooth of time, will prevent my meeting with the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis on the 18th and 19th of the present month.

I recall the time of our meeting at St. Louis in 1882, when the immortal trio—Grant, Sherman and Sheridan—were with us. On that occasion each of these great generals planted a tree in Shaw's garden to perpetuate memories that can never die. I should like very much to see how those trees are getting on and up in the world. Nor do I forget the many charming women who assembled to meet and entertain us, though a little envious then of the osculating favors bestowed upon "Old Tecumseh".

Hoping that you will have as good a time now as then, and with kind regards for all, I am,

Most respectfully,

J. M. RUGGLES.

GEORGETOWN, OHIO, *November 14, 1896.*

SIR:—I regret to inform you that I shall not be able to attend the approaching reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at your city.

Very respectfully,

D. W. C. LOUDON.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November 12, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS FITZMAN,

21 Laclede Building, St. Louis:

DEAR SIR:—Acknowledging your kind invitation to attend the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, I regret to say that the demands of business prevent me from accepting the same.

Wishing "you all" a very pleasant and happy reunion, I am,

Very truly yours,

R. W. HEALY.

NEW ORLEANS, *November 16, 1896.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Southern Hotel, St. Louis:

DEAR GENERAL:—I regret my inability to be with you and my old friends and comrades on the 18th and 19th. I know you will have a good time. Don't fail to remember me to old acquaintances.

Yours,

EDWARD JONAS.

CHICAGO, *November 17, 1896.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Recording Secretary Society Army of the Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I deeply regret that I am unable to attend the twenty-eighth reunion of the Society at St. Louis tomorrow and the day after, being detained here by duties not to be neglected, even for so great a pleasure. With every good wish for a successful reunion, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

GEO. L. PADDOCK.

RED WING, MINN., *November 13, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,

St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I regret to advise you that I shall be unable to attend the annual reunion of the Society on the 18th inst. With cordial greetings to comrades present and good wishes to all, I remain,

Yours very truly,

L. F. HUBBARD.

OSHKOSH, WIS., *November 14, 1896.*

CAPTAIN W. R. HODGES,

Secretary:

MY DEAR COMRADE:—I am very sorry to be compelled to say that I am not able to attend the twenty-eighth reunion of the grand old Army of the Tennessee, that never lost a battle, and in some of the battles I dealt our canister to the enemy. O, how much I should like to see my dear comrades once more, but rheumatism and the decrease of my hearing from so much artillery fire, compel me to stay at home. Please give my best regards to all comrades. God bless you all.

Very truly yours,

WM. ZICKERICK.

FORT DODGE, IOWA, *November 12, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,

Chairman Committee on Invitations, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I have your invitation to be present at the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in St. Louis on Wednesday and Thursday, November 18th and 19th, 1896. I thank you for the consideration implied in your invitation, and regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to be present. Please extend to your committee, and to the Society, this expression of my good will, and my best wishes for the future health and happiness of every comrade of the Society.

Yours very sincerely,

C. C. CARPENTER.

ST. MARY'S, OHIO, *November 12, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS FITZMAN,
Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—Sorry I can not join in the happy reunion with all the good fellows of the old army at St. Louis this year. Greetings to all.

CHAS. HIPPEL,
Late Major 37th O. V. I.

DAYTON, O., *November 16, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS FITZMAN:

DEAR SIR:—Am sorry to inform you that owing to the feeble health of my mother (who is in her 82d year) it is impossible for me to attend our twenty-eighth annual reunion in your city. During the war our regiment, 58th Ohio Infantry, was with Missouri troops constantly, and I looked forward to our meeting with pleasure, expecting to meet many old friends from the west and northwest. May our Society again have the usual good time.

Yours truly,

LOUIS KELLER.

PEORIA, ILLS., *November 18, 1896.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Society Army of the Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:—I regret very much that I can not be with you at the meeting in St. Louis. Please remember me kindly to Cadle and all the "old boys."

Yours truly,

R. M. CAMPBELL.

JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL }
BALTIMORE, *November 15, 1896.* }

CAPTAIN JULIUS FITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I greatly regret that my engagements are such as to prevent my attending the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. Next year I hope to be more fortunate. With regards and best wishes for a most successful reunion, I am,

Yours very truly,

FRANK WORTHINGTON LYNCH.

ERIE, KANSAS, *November 14, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS FITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR CAPTAIN:—Your circular letter of invitation to the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee has been received.

Proceedings of the Society

I have a term of court to hold in this county, commencing next Tuesday, the 17th inst., and therefore it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting.

Yours very truly,

L. STILLWELL.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, *November 12, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
Chairman, etc.:

DEAR SIR:—I regret that I shall not be able to attend the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in St. Louis on the 18th and 19th of the present month.

Thanking your committee for the invitation, I am,

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. MUNROE,
Late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. V.

WASHINGTON, *November 13, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
Chairman, etc., St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have delayed answering your invitation to attend the twenty-eighth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis, the 18th and 19th insts., as I have been in doubt until now as to my ability to come.

My attendance at these meetings has not been frequent or recent, but will always be remembered with pleasure. I recall the joyous and patriotic sentiments which pervade these occasions, and would be delighted to again witness and participate in such scenes, but unfortunately for me I find it impossible at this time.

Bespeaking a merry time to all who are so favored as to be there, and wishing the continued prosperity of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, I am,

Very sincerely,

G. W. CLARK,
Late Colonel 34th Iowa and Brig.-General U. S. A.

ST. MARY'S, O., *November 12, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR AND COMPANION:—I regret very much to state that it will be impossible for me to attend our annual reunion at your city on the 18th and 19th insts.

Wishing you and all a happy meeting, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

LOUIS E. LAMBERT,
Late Captain Co. G, 37th O. V. I.

PLAINVILLE, O., *November 11, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR CAPTAIN:—Thanks for the invitation. Am sorry I shall not be able to be present.

Yours truly,

E. O. HURD.

WAUKESHA, WIS., *November 13, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation to attend the twenty-eighth annual reunion of our Society, and to reply that I regret that business engagements will detain me in New York all of next week.

Very truly yours,

F. H. PUTNEY.

SAVANNAH, GA., *November 12, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR CAPTAIN:—Accept my thanks for your kind invitation to attend twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, and my sincere regret that I will be unable to be present, owing to sickness in my family. With loving regards to my old comrades, I am,

Very truly yours,

G. I. TAGGART.

LEWISTOWN, ILL., *November 16, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—It will not be possible for me to attend the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee. Wishing you an enjoyable time, I remain,

Very truly,

L. F. ROSS.

CLINTON, IOWA, *November 16, 1896.*

COLONEL JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR PITZMAN:—In reply to your kind invitation to attend the meeting of our old army, and once more clasp hands with old comrades of thirty years ago, I regret to say I can not be with you. Business and health will not permit. But I hope that all the old companions may enjoy themselves in

St. Louis, as I know it's a great city to entertain old soldiers. With my compliments to all, I am,

Yours truly,

J. D. FEGAN.

CRESTON, IOWA, *November 12, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR CAPTAIN:—It will be impossible for me to attend our twenty-eighth reunion at St. Louis on the 18th and 19th insts. This I regret very much. Wishing all who are so fortunate as to attend, a pleasant and happy time, I am,

Yours truly,

A. WILLISON.

CLEVELAND, O., *November 14, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:—It would give me great pleasure to be present at the annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the 18th and 19th, in your beautiful city.

When but a boy I was present at its organization, I have constantly rejoiced at its growth, and the spirit that enthuses its members.

How rapidly the ranks are thinning out. The majority are in the great beyond on "fame's eternal camping grounds."

May the choicest blessings of our Heavenly Father rest upon each of the gallant comrades.

Faithfully,

JOHN MITCHELL.

CORNING, IOWA, *November 10, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR CAPTAIN:—I sincerely regret that I will not be able to attend the twenty-eighth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. I hope those who can attend will have their usual grand time. Remember me to Generals Dodge and Williamson.

Respectfully,

H. G. ANKENY.

MASON CITY, IOWA, *November 10, 1896.*

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—It is a great disappointment to me in not being able to meet with you at the twenty-eighth annual reunion of our Society at St.

Louis, and participate with you in the elegant program you have arranged for, and also enjoy the comradeship that I know will prevail, but I can not arrange to go; so please take the will for the deed, and remember me with fraternal kindness to all the members, and especially to General Dodge, our worthy President, who, when wounded in the rifle pits at the siege of Atlanta, fell across my feet.

Wishing you a very pleasant time which I know you will have, I remain,

Yours truly,

H. I. SMITH,

Late Captain 7th Iowa V. I., 2d Div., 16th A. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, *November 10, 1896.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, O.:

MY DEAR HICKENLOOPER:—I shall not be able to attend our reunion at St. Louis this year.

With best wishes to comrades present, and trusting that you may have a successful meeting and a good time, I remain,

Yours truly,

FRED. WELKER.

MEDIA, PA., *October 5, 1896.*

GENERAL ANDREW HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati:

DEAR GENERAL:—Your circular notifying me of the next meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee just received. I fear that it will not be convenient for me to meet you November 18th and 19th. I am becoming a great home body. At the meeting held two years ago in Council Bluffs, I was so much used up in consequence of the fatigues of the journey that I was confined to my room unable to attend the very interesting sessions of the Society, a circumstance that I deeply regretted.

Kindly remember me to all old comrades, especially to "Phil." Thompson, "Billy" Ware, Cadle and General Noble.

Knowing that you will, as always heretofore, have an interesting meeting and a good time, I remain,

Yours truly,

EDGAR T. MILLER.

GALESBURG, MICH., *October 12, 1896.*

GENERAL ANDREW HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR GENERAL:—I am in receipt of circular notice of the twenty-eighth annual reunion of our Society. It is with extreme regret to say I can not attend on account of financial reverses in my farming operations together

with want of sufficient business in the conveyancing line. Crops, with the exception of wheat, were excellent, but their value reduced fully one-half. Indeed, my dear General, there is more suffering in these times of financial depression than ever before. Please remember me to the members of the Society.

Very truly yours,

FRANK P. MUHLENBERG.

CORONADO BEACH, CAL., *November 8, 1896.*

GENERAL A, HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, O.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—My attendance at the twenty-eighth reunion at St. Louis, on the 18th and 19th insts., involves so much travel that it is with great regret I am compelled to add that I shall have to forego the pleasure of meeting with you.

Hoping you may have a good attendance and a royal good time, I remain,
Very sincerely yours,

MENDAL CHURCHILL.

CHICAGO, *November 17, 1896.*

GENERAL ANDREW HICKENLOOPER,
St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR GENERAL AND COMRADES:—I have hoped up to the present moment to meet with you around the annual banquet table, and touch elbows with what is left of the old heroes of the Army of the Tennessee. I am sad to-night, because I am sure that many of us will not live to have another opportunity to meet at our annual next year; and feel sure that the long roll will sound for me, and many of you within twelve months. May the God of Battle prepare us for the new Camping Ground, where we shall meet our old commanders and comrades, Grant, Sherman, Logan, Sheridan, and the many others that have gone that way before.

God bless you, and protect you all in health and prosperity, is the sincere prayer of

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. L. PRATT,
Battery D, 1st Ill. Light Artillery.

WEST PLAINS, MO., *November 13, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS FITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—The invitation to be present at the annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in your city on the 18th and 19th insts., came duly to hand.

It is with exceeding regret that I am compelled to announce my inability to be present on that very interesting and happy occasion. I have, however,

a son living in St. Louis, to whom I will send a letter of introduction to you, and who, if permissible, I desire to represent me.

Wishing you, and each member present, a time of rare enjoyment, I am,
Very truly yours,

JOHN W. HITT.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 13, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:—The receipt of the invitation of your committee to be present at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee is hereby acknowledged. Were I a little nearer, so that I might save time, I should make an effort to be present, but my business affairs are in such a condition that my daily attention is required, therefore I must deny myself the pleasure and privilege of meeting with you.

I trust the occasion will be one of the most enjoyable on record.

Fraternally yours,

L. H. EVERTS.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLS., *November 13, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:—It will be impossible for me to attend the annual reunion in your city November 18th and 19th.

It would have afforded me great pleasure if I could have done so, as my first camping ground was Benton Barracks, being then assigned to the 3rd Division of the Army of the Frontier, went to Springfield, Van Buren, etc.

I wish you all a pleasant and happy reunion, which we can all enjoy in our *again* loyal and patriotic country.

Yours,

J. C. McFARLAND.

PEORIA, ILLS., *November 14, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I find I will be unable to attend the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis, Mo., on November 18th and 19th.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN D. McCLURE.

BISMARCK, *November 13, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR CAPTAIN:—Your kind invitation to attend the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee is at hand today.

Owing to the absence of the State Auditor I, being the deputy, will necessarily have to be on duty here. I had looked forward with much pleasurable anticipation and regret more than I can tell you my inability to attend.

Yours truly,

JOHN W. GREGG.

BISMARCK, *November 13, 1896.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Secretary Society Army of the Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR GENERAL:—It is with feelings of more than ordinary regret that I am obliged to forego the pleasure of meeting with the Society of the Army of the Tennessee this month. Living away up here in the frigid zone and being the sole member of the Society in this city, it would be more than a pleasure for me to bask in the solar and social warmth of St. Louis, and a source of pure delight to meet with and shake hands with the favored members of the choicest and best society that was ever born of army life.

Yours very truly,

JOHN W. GREGG.

MORRELLTON, MO., *November 16, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,

St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR CAPTAIN:—I do very much regret to say my health will not permit me to be present at this twenty-eighth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Very truly yours,

J. W. EVENDEN.

BROOKLYN, *November 15, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,

St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR COMRADE:—Owing to recent sickness and pressing business engagements, I will be deprived of the pleasure of attending the twenty-eighth reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, which I regret very much. Wishing my dear old comrades Heaven's richest blessings here and hereafter, I am, Captain,

Yours truly,

ROBERT M. THOMPSON.

DE WITT, IOWA, *November 16, 1896.*

CAPTAIN W. R. HODGES,

St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR CAPTAIN:—I have your letter of the 2d inst., announcing the twenty-eighth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis on November 18th and 19th, and regret to inform you that ill-health

will prevent my attendance. I had hoped to be on hand this year, for I know you will have a glorious time as usual. God bless you all.

Yours truly,

N. A. MERRELL,
Late Captain 26th Iowa.

DURANT, IOWA, *November 16, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your cordial invitation to be present at the annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee on the 18th and 19th insts., I sincerely regret to say that I must this year forego the pleasure of attending the meeting. We are in the midst of our husking, and it will take active hustling to get the crop under cover before the danger line of deep snow overtakes us. With the hope that you and the Society will have a royal good time, I send my best wishes and kindest regards.

Very respectfully,

RANDOLPH SRY.

CHICAGO, *November 17, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I sincerely regret that it is impossible for me to accept your invitation to attend the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis, November 18th and 19th. With the hope that all attending will experience the usual happy greetings of dear old comrades, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

HARLAN PAGE.

SIoux CITY, *November 15, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR CAPTAIN:—I have received your circular note inviting me to the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee on 18th inst. There is nothing that would afford me more real pleasure, but I can not; although not sick I am not well enough for the trip. Please give my warmest regards to Colonel Cadle, if he is there.

Very sincerely,

HENRY O'CONNOR.

FRAZEYSBURG, O., *November 14, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to attend the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in your city on the 18th and 19th of November.

Proceedings of the Society

I regret that I am compelled to say that I can not attend. Thanking you for your kind remembrance, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. EVANS.

KOKOMO, IND., *November 13, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR CAPTAIN:—I very much regret that I shall not be able to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee next Wednesday and Thursday. Wishing you all a happy gathering, I am,

Yours very truly,

CHAS. W. SMITH.

LA PORTE, IND., *November 15, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I find it will be impossible for me to attend the St. Louis meeting of the Army of the Tennessee on Wednesday and Thursday next.

I had been in hopes of being able to do so, but matters have so shaped themselves with me as to prevent it.

I extend most cordial greeting to all the members, and pray you may have a grand time.

Very truly,

HORACE WARDNER.

WEST LIBERTY, IOWA, *November 13, 1896.*

GENERAL HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR SIR:—I find it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting of the Society, to be held November 18th and 19th at St. Louis, Mo. Trusting you will have an enjoyable time and with kindest regards to all, I have the honor to be

Very truly,

J. W. McELRABY,
Late Captain 30th O. V. V. I.

SALT LAKE CITY., *November 14, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Your cordial invitation to attend the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee is received. I am very sorry to say that I am again compelled to forego the pleasure of meeting with the old boys in your city on the 18th and 19th insts. I regret

exceedingly that I can not be with you. Our country is again saved; even here in the youthful state of Utah some of us rejoice over the recent victory.

With kind remembrances to all comrades, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. H. LAKIN.

MEMPHIS, MO., *November 17, 1896.*

MY DEAR CADLE:—Sickness prevents my being with you at this time. Remember me kindly to General Dodge and all comrades.

That you may have an enjoyable reunion is the wish of

Yours most sincerely,

J. W. BARNES.

OXFORD, IOWA, *November 10, 1896.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR SIR:—In answer to yours of recent date, will say I regret exceedingly that I must forego the pleasure of attending the twenty-eighth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. Wishing all participants a pleasant and profitable time, I am,

Very truly yours,

A. J. MILLER.

QUINCY, ILL., *November 11, 1896.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR COMRADE:—Your official notice of the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, bearing date of 1st inst., duly received.

Again I am compelled to send regrets. My health is somewhat improved, but not sufficiently to warrant the gratification of attendance at this meeting, and besides having no income for the five years last past except my pension, my finances will not permit.

Enclosed as per your request and urgent solicitation at various former meetings, I send you a "skeleton of life's history." Also by mail two photos of subscriber, one taken at Vicksburgh, Miss., in 1863, and one taken at Bloomington, Ill., in 1890.

Knowing the ability of the members of our beloved Society, the absence of few of its members will not retard your enjoying the everlasting gratification to those who are able to attend.

Please send me statement of balance of amount necessary for "Life Membership," and I will make an effort to remit the same in the near future.

With the same spirit I have enjoyed in the past, I intrust to you to transmit to those attending my "own true love."

Fraternally yours,

JOHN O. PULLEN.

DES MOINES, IOWA, *November 7, 1896.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR GENERAL:—I am in receipt of an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis, Mo., on November 18th and 19th. I can not attend personally, but I will be there in spirit and in thought. Important professional business which I can not delegate to anyone else will prevent my visible, physical presence. I have no doubt but that there will be a goodly number present, who will turn backward the tide of time and wake the echoes of a third of a century ago. So much has happened since 1861–65, and the age has become so impregnated with the desire for material advantage and gain, that the sacrifices of the American Civil War seem to have been measurably forgotten. When men are trampling over one another, and there is an effort to become immensely rich, and when great combinations are absorbing and rendering fruitless individual effort, it is difficult for those so engaged to see why a million of men and more should chance life when there was nothing in it for them. But we must believe that in our country will come eventually the triumph of manhood over mammon, and when patriotism and humanity shall obtain at least a partial triumph over human selfishness, and as that time approaches the memories of America's great civil conflict will be more and more felt and appreciated by the American people. The survivors of the Union army certainly owe it to themselves and to each other to meet and mingle their memories to the end that the future may know what was done here in these United States for the cause of God and humanity from 1861 to 1865, and in all that was done none took any more honorable or conspicuous part than the "Army of the Tennessee," and the survivors of that Army may well be allowed a pardonable pride in telling of the part that they played in the world's greatest military drama up to date. I certainly hope that the annual meeting of 1896 will be up to the standard of the past, which is saying enough. If I am among the living in 1897, I shall try and attend at whatever sacrifice of business is necessary.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES MACKENZIE.

CHICAGO, *November 15, 1896.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
*Recording Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
Cincinnati, Ohio:*

COLONEL:—I greatly regret my inability to be at the twenty-eighth reunion of that "army that never saw defeat;" and with which I had the honor, with two of my brothers, to serve.

The work that the Army of the Tennessee did for the Union is certainly entered upon the "books of the recording angel"; and whether we meet at our reunions on earth, or in the future world where we are so rapidly marching, we shall always have a "balance to our credit."

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM L. CADLE.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, *October 19, 1896.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR GENERAL:—Notice of next reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee received.

There is nothing small about Seattle, "Queen City (Chicago) of the Pacific Coast." It has the honor, to it unknown, hence unappreciated, of having the three and only members of our Society in the State of Washington. We three, not being as good walkers as a third of a century ago, fear that the time (November 18th) is too limited for us to reach St. Louis. *Do not postpone the reunion for us*, but come out here next year, all of you.

We long to be with you, but must be content with the less satisfying but delightful memories of past meetings.

Loyally yours,

LYMAN BANKS,
Captain 47th U. S. C. I.
JOS. DICKERSON,
Captain 30th O. V. V. I.
JOHN W. RUMSEY,
Late Co. A., 1st Ill. Artillery.

DEADWOOD, S. DAKOTA, *November 14, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—Your kind invitation to be present in your city at the twenty-eighth reunion of the Army of the Tennessee received, and for which I thank you, but I can not be there and my disappointment is severe.

Yours truly,

FRED. P. CANDEE.

NEW YORK, *November 14, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I regret greatly not to be able to attend the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

With the best wishes for the Society, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

JOHN McLEAN HAZEN.

OMAHA, NEB., *November 14, 1896.*

Committee on Invitations, Society Army of the Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN:—Am very sorry to inform you that matters over which I have no control will prevent my presence with you at St. Louis on the occasion of the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the

Tennessee on the 18th and 19th insts. My earnest congratulations and best wishes are with you, and with each and every member of the Society. May the balance of their days here on earth be spent in peace, happiness and prosperity is the humble but fervent wish of

Yours cordially,

THOS. SWOBR.

BRILEVILLE, ILL., *November 13, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,

Chairman:

It will be impossible for me to attend the twenty-eighth reunion of the Society Army of the Tennessee.

Very respectfully,

ELISE KUEFFNER.

CHICAGO, *November 11, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,

St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR CAPTAIN:—Your very cordial invitation to the twenty-eight annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee is received. I am sorry to state that I will not be able to attend our reunion this year.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. EMERSON.

COLUMBUS, O., *November 12, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,

St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I am just in receipt of the invitation to be present at the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, November 18th and 19th. I had hoped and expected to go until within a few days, when circumstances have arisen which will make it impossible for me to get away at that time.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES KILBOURNE.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 12, 1896.*

To the Commander Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN:—It would afford me the greatest pleasure to be present at the approaching reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, but unfortunately I am unable, on account of my professional engagements at this season of the year, to be absent from this city.

Permit me to offer my best wishes, and to say to you that I can hardly lay aside the happy memories of the dear old army your Society represents.

Very truly yours,

J. H. BRINTON.

Of the Army of the Tennessee.

47

IDAVILLE, COLO., *November 14, 1896.*

CAPTAIN W. R. HODGES,
Secretary:

DEAR SIR:—I regret exceedingly that I can not be with you at St. Louis, as I am now so far up here in the mountains of Colorado, and times are dull. But, sir, our McKinley is to be the next President of the United States, so we can look for better times. And I will try and be with you next year, if I do not go to the other side before that time. The 18th and 19th of November will be two grand days in St. Louis. Oh, how I would like to be with you, but my mind will be with you just the same. I will wear the Society badge on those two days, and think of you all the time. Hoping you will all have a grand good time, my wife and daughter joins with me in sending our very best love to all.

Very truly yours,

G. W. SYLVIS,
Late Co. B, 47th Ohio V. V. I.

ST. PAUL, MINN., *November 13, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I regret my inability to be present at the twenty-eighth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Sincerely yours,

H. R. TILTON.

CHICAGO, *November 11, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR CAPTAIN:—Your kind invitation to the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee for 18th and 19th insts. at hand. I regret that I shall not be able to attend this occasion.

With many thanks,

Yours truly,

BENJ. F. MONROE.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 14, 1896.*

CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR AND COMPANION:—Your invitation to hand. I fully intended to come to the Tennessee meeting and bring my wife. I am now doubtful, for I have a case or two in the Federal court at Texarkana, which may keep me, and I am sorry for I have had very little fun lately. But I shall send my check for the maintenance of expenses, if I can't come.

Yours fraternally,

HAMILTON W. HALL.

COLUMBUS, O., *November 14, 1896.*CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR CAPTAIN:—At the last moment I find it will be impossible for me to meet with my comrades of the Army of the Tennessee in annual reunion in your city, which none can regret more than I.

Remember me kindly to comrades present. I hope you may have a good jolly time, one of those happy successful reunions for which our Society has become noted. I am,

Very sincerely yours,

A. G. GAULT.

CHICAGO, *November 13, 1896.*CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I regret I will not be able to attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in your city, 18th inst.

Yours very truly,

A. N. REECE.

ST. PAUL, *November 14, 1896.*CAPTAIN JULIUS PITZMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your cordial invitation to be present at the next reunion of the Society held in your city, 18th and 19th prox. I regret very much my inability to be present.

I see General A. J. Smith, my old dear commander, is to be present. I should rejoice to see him once more. Convey to him my regards. I trust the Society will have a good reunion, a grand banquet and a successful meeting.

Yours very truly,

HENRY L. GRAY.

CANAL DOVER, O., *September 21, 1896.*COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Cincinnati, O.:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—My disappointment is very great that I find it impossible to attend the twenty-eighth annual reunion of our Society. I wish you all the joy and pleasure possible; and deeply regret that I can not be with you this year to enjoy it.

With best wishes for yourself and every member of the Society, I am,

Sincerely yours,

GEO. H. HILDT.

The Recording Secretary presented his report, which, upon motion of Major Geo. R. Steele, was received and ordered printed in the report. It is as follows:

RECORDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CINCINNATI, O., *November 18, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
President:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit the following report:

Since the last meeting in Cincinnati and Chattanooga, in September, 1895, I have published and distributed to our members the report of that, the twenty-seventh meeting of our Society.

Since the date of that meeting I have collected on account of fees, dues, books sold, and interest upon the Dayton legacy:

Permanent Fund	\$ 30 00
General Fund	82 50
Interest on Dayton Fund	285 00
	<hr/>
	\$397 50

And this amount has been duly transmitted to our Treasurer.

Very respectfully,

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary.

The President:—I will ask Colonel Cole to state to the Society what arrangements have been made for its entertainment.

Colonel Cole:—Mr. President and gentlemen, we have arranged to give you this afternoon to yourselves. We received quite a number of letters from members of the Society asking that they be not worked too hard. If the ladies or some of the gentlemen desire to take a ride around the city, we will furnish carriages. For the evening we have the annual address of General Howard at the Entertainment Hall, corner of Fourteenth and St. Charles streets. Seats have been reserved for the members of the Society and their ladies, in the parquet, and their badges will pass them. The badges of the Loyal Legion will pass members of that Society to reserved seats. Tomorrow morning I presume we will have a business meeting, and at twelve o'clock promptly we would like to have the members and others who are going to Jefferson barracks assemble in the parlors of the hotel. We will take cars one block west. We will have trolley cars and will take you all

down there. You will have to walk only about one block at the barracks, to the officers' club house. There we will take our mid-day lunch. The troops will be turned out and there will be a review, and the usual ceremonies at a military post, returning in time to make preparation for the banquet in the evening. We will go into the banquet room at eight o'clock. We have put it forward as early as possible so that we would not be too late in getting through. There are quite a number of toasts to respond to. Of course you all know it is the custom of the Society for the members to purchase their own tickets. Banquet tickets will be for sale in these rooms after we adjourn. We would like to have all those that are going to attend the banquet, and also those that are going to Jefferson barracks, to notify Major W. E. Ware as far as possible.

The Corresponding Secretary read the following letter from General M. F. Force, the treasurer of the Society:

STATE SOLDIERS' HOME, OHIO, *November 16, 1896.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary:

DEAR GENERAL:—I can not get away. I am buried in the preparation of annual reports—reports for the year to our Trustees, to the Governor of the State and to sundry state officers and boards, and reports to U. S. Inspecting Officers all at once; these with a visitation of Department Headquarters of Woman's Relief Corps on the 19th, the very day of meeting, bind me here.

I send my report and vouchers by express to you to care of executive committee Society Army of the Tennessee headquarters. Please have the local committee make out a receipt to me for \$500 and have it approved by General Dodge and put it with my vouchers. After my report is read, please hand it to Cadle and send to me by express the books and vouchers.

Please excuse my asking this, but it is entirely impossible for me to get away.

Very truly yours,

M. F. FORCE.

The Recording Secretary read the Treasurer's report, and upon motion of Colonel Waterhouse it was received and ordered printed in the report. It is as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOME, OHIO, *November 16, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I have the honor to submit the following report for the fourteen months since the last meeting of the Society, beginning 18th September, 1895, and ending 16th November, 1896.

PERMANENT FUND.

At the date of my last report there was in this fund	
\$12,000 of registered four per cent. bonds, and in	
money ..	\$ 570 75
Received from sale of bonds,	
1895, December 2, \$1000. bond No. 48,928.....	\$1,115 00
1896, November 6, \$500. bond No. 44,939	543 75 1,658 75
Interest on bonds,	
1895, October 9,.....	\$ 120 00
1896, January 3,	110 00
1896, April 2,.....	110 00
1896, July 2,..	110 00
1896, October 8,	110 00 560 00
1896, November 13, received from Colonel C. Cadle,	
Recording Secretary, membership fees..	30 00
Total,	2,819 50

EXPENDED.

Transferred to General Fund,	2,506 71
Balance remaining	312 79 2,819 50

GENERAL FUND.

Received by transfer from Dayton Fund.....	\$ 285 00
Received by transfer from Permanent Fund.	2,506 71
Received from Colonel C. Cadle, Recording Secretary, the	
unexpended balance of \$500. paid the Cincinnati Com-	
mittee,	14 55
And from Members' dues..	67 00
And Proceeds of sale of books	15 50
	\$2,888 76

Proceedings of the Society

EXPENDED.

Reunion expense,		
1895, Sept. 18, Paid to Cincinnati Committee . .	\$500 00	
1896, Nov. 7, Paid to St. Louis Committee . .	500 00	1,000 00
Printing and reporting (stenographer),		
1895, Nov. 29, Reporting proceedings at Council Bluffs..	50 00	
1895, Dec. 4, Reporting proceedings at Cincinnati and Chattanooga.	75 00	
1895, Dec. 4, Printing report of meeting at Council Bluffs and miscellaneous printing . .	612 40	
1896, June 11, and Aug. 8, Printing report of meeting at Cincinnati and Chattanooga and miscellaneous printing.	929 86	1,667 26
Rent,		
1895, Nov. 29, Rent of room for three years, paid to Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion. . .	75 00	
1896, Sept. 15, Rent of office in Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, one quarter.	75 00	
1895, Sept. 18, Rent of safe deposit box for year beginning Sept 28, 1895	5 00	
1896, Oct. 1, Rent of safe deposit box for year beginning Sept. 28, 1896.	5 00	160 00
1895, Nov. 29, Paid for flag bought for the Society in Cincinnati.		49 00
1896, Sept. 16, Paid for moving safe.		12 50
		<hr/> \$2,888 76

DAYTON FUND.

The \$5,000. constituting this fund still remains with the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Cincinnati, and is invested by it.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

1896, Feb. 7, Received through Colonel Cadle, Recording Secretary, six months' interest. . . .	142 50	
1896, Aug. 5, Received through Colonel Cadle, Recording Secretary, six months' interest. . . .	142 50	285 00

EXPENDED.

Transferred to General Fund	285 00
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The expenditure of the past fourteen months is nearly double the ordinary cost of a year, because it includes the substantial cost of two years. It includes the stenographic reporting and the printing of the proceedings of two reunions, Council Bluffs and Cincinnati; the \$500.00 allowance for two meetings, Cincinnati and St. Louis; and rent of safe deposit box for two years beginning respectively 28th of September, 1895 and 1896.

While the cost of printing the handsome annual report has increased, the income from bonds has already diminished \$60.00 per annum by the sale of \$1,500.00 of bonds, and the income from members' dues has nearly ceased in consequence of the members being year by year transferred to the life members' list. The income is now about \$700.00 per annum, and will be less every year. The annual expense is about \$1,600.00, and will be what the members choose to make it. The deficit \$900.00, or thereabouts, must be made by an annual sale of bonds. Hence I must revise the estimate made at the last meeting. Instead of lasting twenty years, all but the Dayton fund will be gone in about fifteen years.

I respectfully ask for the coming year authority to sell a bond or bonds as far as necessary to pay bills, as was given last year.

I submit herewith vouchers for payments made, and my account book and bank book.

M. F. FORCE,
Treasurer.

General Hickenlooper:—Mr. President, I move that the treasurer be authorized and directed to make a sale of one or more bonds, sufficient to make up the deficit in income of the present year for current expenses.

The motion prevailed.

The President:—The next in order is current business.

Captain J. G. Everest:—Mr. President, I have a preamble and resolutions which I desire to offer.

WHEREAS, We believe that the battle of Gettysburg and the surrender of Vicksburg were the two greatest events of the Civil War, and that the valor which attained these results should be equally commemorated, and

WHEREAS, Time and its influences are rapidly clouding the memories of the participants and effacing and destroying the present existing evidences of their patient toil and heroic accomplishments, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Society of the Army of the Tennessee hereby approves the provisions of House Bill No. 4339, which provides for the establishment of a national military park to include the field of its siege operations at Vicksburg, Miss., and earnestly petitions for its passage during the approaching session of Congress.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary of this Society be and he is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives,

and also to Hon. J. A. T. Hull, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill under consideration provides for the expenditure of \$50,000 for the acquirement of about twelve hundred acres of the lands embraced by the principal siege operations which were carried on about Vicksburg.

It provides also for an appropriation of \$25,000 additional, to be used in making the necessary surveys, building roads, clearing the grounds, and so far as practicable in restoring the various forts, redoubts, and entrenchments of that memorable siege, which can hardly be regarded as of less importance to the national cause than the victory of Gettysburg.

The capture of Vicksburg was a fit culmination of the accomplishments of the Army of the Tennessee at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Island No. 10, Memphis, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion hills and Black river whereby it presented a record of eighty thousand prisoners, six hundred cannon, the opening of the Tennessee, the Cumberland, and the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf. Of which latter General Halleck said:

"In my opinion this is the most important operation of the war. The opening of the Mississippi river will be to us of more advantage than the capture of forty Richmonds. You and your army have well deserved the gratitude of your country, and it will be the boast of your children that their fathers were of the heroic army which reopened the Mississippi river."

Four of the great battlefields of the war—Gettysburg, Antietam, Chickamauga and Shiloh—have by Congressional action been converted into national parks.

Is it possible that Vicksburg, consecrated by the precious blood of the men of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin, is less entitled to recognition than the other battlefields which have already been dedicated to the cause for which we fought?

Feeling as I do, that a refusal to favorably consider the pending bill would be an act of injustice to the men who immortalized themselves at Vicksburg, I present for the consideration of the Society the resolutions which I have read.

I now move the adoption of the preamble and resolutions.

The motion prevailed.

Major Smith offered the following preamble and resolution, and moved the adoption of the same.

WHEREAS, The government has taken the initiatory steps looking to the conversion of the Shiloh battlefield into a national park; and,

WHEREAS, A subsidiary association has been formed consisting of the soldiers who participated in that battle, having for its purpose the creation of an interest in the various states from which the participating soldiers came, in the erection of monuments to mark the positions of their regiments, etc.; therefore be it

Resolved, That all such participating soldiers be requested to at once communicate with Captain F. Y. Hedley, the Secretary of the Association, Bunker Hill, Ill., or Captain Jas. Williams, Savannah, Tennessee.

General Hickenlooper:—Mr. President, the purpose of this subsidiary organization, as I understand it, is simply to create a sentiment in the different states, for the purpose of securing the usual appropriations for erecting monuments representing the positions occupied by the soldiers from those respective states; in other words, to agitate and to increase the interest, and to forward the recognition of the project and create a general interest throughout the country in what has already been done and is being done there. It involves no expense, except a contribution of one dollar a year from those who feel able to give it, so that the association may have something with which to defray the expenses of postage, etc. It simply requests those who are interested in the battle of Shiloh to communicate with Captain Hedley, the Secretary of this subsidiary organization.

The preamble and resolution were adopted.

Captain Everest:—Mr. President, there is one thing further that I would like to say with regard to the resolution that I offered in reference to the park at Vicksburg. I think it would be advisable for every member of the Army of the Tennessee to labor with his member of Congress to have that matter called up. The difficulty has been that we were unable to get the bill before the last Congress, and I suppose the Speaker had good reason for not calling it up. At the next session we hope to get the matter before Mr. Reed, and have the bill called up. There is no doubt about the

passage of the bill, in my judgment, if we can only get it before Congress, and that is the thing that we want to urge. I hope every member of this Society will earnestly work with his Congressman to have this bill considered.

Major Hoyt Sherman:—Mr. President, in that line I would like to make a motion. The memorial is presented in very strong language, and will undoubtedly attract the attention of members of Congress, but I would like to have this meeting appoint a committee for the purpose of presenting that personally and directly to the Congress of the United States, for action. I would therefore move that the President and Corresponding Secretary, General Hickenlooper, and a committee of five members from this body, with Captain Everest as Chairman, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to present this memorial to the Congress of the United States.

The motion prevailed.

The President:—I will appoint the committee during this meeting.

General J. H. Stibbs:—Mr. President, I have a short statement which I desire to make, in relation to one of our members, Dr. James R. Zearing. He is not present to-day, owing to the fact that he is poor in purse and totally blind. Dr. Zearing was the surgeon of the 57th Illinois. He entered the service in December, 1861, and served until 1865, making a most creditable record. Since the war he has been active in his practice up to within the last four years. About ten years ago his sight began to fail him, and within the past four years he has been totally blind. He and his friends know that his present condition is the result of exposures incident to his army service; but the nature and progress of his disease are such that it would be well nigh impossible to furnish evidence to satisfy the Pension Bureau of that fact, and therefore he has been compelled to content himself with a pension under what is known as the new law, and is receiving twelve dollars a month. The doctor has always been a generous-hearted, open-handed man, and while he was in active practice and making a good living, he failed to accumulate any considerable amount, and since he has become blind the little that he did have has been entirely exhausted. He has no means whatever now. His friends propose to ask Congress to grant him a pension of forty dollars a month. They do not ask this Society to take any action as an

organization, thinking that would hardly be the proper thing to do, but I have prepared a petition to Congress asking for this pension, and I request every member of this Society, who feels an interest in the matter, to attach his name to this petition. I think all of you will be glad to do so.

Captain Ogg:—I can see no impropriety in memorializing Congress.

General Stibbs:—A petition is worth more than a memorial.

The President:—I have known Dr. Zearing from the time he entered the service. I know all the particulars of this case. I believe it is a case that will appeal to Congress, and I hope the comrades will comply with the request.

Colonel Augustus Jacobson:—Mr. President, I want to add my testimony to what General Stibbs has said, and I hope every member will sign that petition. I had the melancholy pleasure of meeting the doctor the other day, and his condition is such as would appeal to any man. I hope no one will fail to sign the petition.

Captain A. C. Kemper:—I would like to ask if the blindness is irremediable?

The President:—It is absolutely.

Captain Kemper:—Then the forty dollars is insufficient. He ought to have more.

The President:—That is all they ask from us.

General Stibbs:—He had already had one petition prepared and signed by the people of his old county. It was prepared by General Henderson. That asks for a pension of not less than forty dollars.

Captain Kemper:—The Government gives a pension to a soldier who is injured in the discharge of his duties, and requires personal attendance at all times, of seventy-two dollars a month. I certainly would not put the figure in the petition lower than that.

By permission of the President, Captain S. H. M. Byers called the attention of the Society to his epic poem, "The March to the Sea," stating that the book was on sale and could be obtained by any members of the Society, in the lobby of the hotel.

The following recommendations for honorary membership and succession to membership were presented, and, on motion, were approved by the Society:

ST. LOUIS, MO., *November 18, 1896.*

To the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

I designate Grenville Dodge Montgomery, my grandson, as the person to whom my membership shall descend.

Yours truly,

GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
President:

DEAR SIR:—I beg to designate my daughter, Juliet Sara Warner, as my successor in this Society.

CHARLES G. WARNER.

Approved, G. M. DODGE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *November 19, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
President Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR GENERAL:—I would respectfully ask that my son, Charles O. Patier, Jr., be designated as my successor as a member of the Army of the Tennessee.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES O. PATIER.

Approved, G. M. DODGE,
President.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *November 19, 1896.*

To the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

SIR:—I desire herein to nominate my son, Henry H. Stibbs, as my successor to membership in this Society.

J. H. STIBBS.

Approved, G. M. DODGE,
President.

To the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

SIR:—I desire to nominate my daughter, Helen L. Shaw, as my successor to membership in this Society.

WM. T. SHAW.

Approved, G. M. DODGE,
President.

To the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

I hereby nominate my second son, Frank C. Van Sellar, to be my successor as a member of said Society, and request that he may be elected as such. He resides at Paris, Illinois.

H. VAN SELLAR,
Late Lieutenant-Colonel 12th Illinois Infantry Vols.

Approved, G. M. DODGE,
President.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., *November 18, 1896.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Secretary Society Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR COLONEL:—Permit me to designate my son, Harry Stinson Howard, as my successor in the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. I have older sons, so that I make this designation as my choice for this object.

OLIVER O. HOWARD,

Major-General U. S. Army. (Retired.)

Approved, G. M. DODGE,

President.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Recording Secretary Society of the Army of Tennessee:

COLONEL:—I respectfully ask permission to name my second son, Charles Langley Rigby, as successor to my membership in the Society.

Sincerely yours,

W. T. RIGBY.

Approved, G. M. DODGE,

President.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Secretary:

I would respectfully request that Mrs. W. H. Gibbon be made an honorary member of this Society.

C. E. LANSTRUM.

Approved, G. M. DODGE,

President.

ST. LOUIS, *November 18, 1896.*

To the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

I respectfully recommend Mrs. M. D. Leggett for honorary membership in the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, in place of her husband, the late General M. D. Leggett.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES H. SMITH.

Approved, G. M. DODGE.

President.

November 19, 1896.

To the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

I hereby designate my second son, Arthur C. McClaughry, as the person to whom I desire my membership to descend at my death.

R. W. McCLAUGHRY,

Major 118th Ills. Volunteer Infantry.

Approved, G. M. DODGE,

President.

I designate Dr. Leonard C. Borland as my successor.

M. W. BORLAND.

Approved, G. M. DODGE,
President.

ST. LOUIS, *November 19, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
President Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I hereby designate my son, Haynie R. Pearson, to succeed me as member of our Society, subject to the approval of the Society.

R. N. PEARSON.

Approved, G. M. DODGE,
President.

November 18, 1896.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Secretary Army of Tennessee, St. Louis:

DEAR SIR:—I designate my son, Charles H. Morrill, as my successor in the Army of the Tennessee Society, and ask confirmation under the rules.

Yours truly,

H. L. MORRILL.

Approved, G. M. DODGE.
President.

November 18, 1896.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

COLONEL:—I designate Charles Parsons Pettus, of St. Louis, Mo., as my successor in the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. PARSONS,
Late Colonel U. S. Volunteers.

Approved, G. M. DODGE.
President.

ST. LOUIS, *November 19, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
Commander Society Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR GENERAL:—I hereby make application for Harry N. Latey to be my successor in this Society. Mr. Latey is a grandson of mine. I have no sons.

Yours,

N. F. SPOOR,
Captain 2d Iowa Battery.

Approved, G. M. DODGE.

ST. LOUIS, *November 18, 1896.*

To the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

I hereby designate my oldest daughter, Mary Harlan Hedley, to succeed to my membership.

Very respectfully,

F. Y. HEDLEY.

Approved, G. M. DODGE.

SALT LAKE CITY, *November 14, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

I designate, subject to your approval, my son, Lee H. Lakin, as the person to whom my membership shall descend.

J. H. LAKIN,

Late First Lieutenant Co. F, 3d Iowa Infantry.

Approved, G. M. DODGE.

ST. LOUIS, *November 18, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President:

GENERAL:—I have received this communication from Mr. Charles M. Baker, the only son of the late Captain Edward L. Baker, a gallant soldier of the Third Minnesota Infantry; a member of our Society, who died December 23, 1891:

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *February 15, 1897.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR SIR AND COMPANION:—Being the only son of Captain Edward L. Baker (deceased), of Racine, Wis., I make this application for membership in the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. Was born at Red Wing, Minnesota, June 17, 1867; came to Los Angeles, Cal., 1887. Have been a member of the Loyal Legion of California since 1893.

Yours very respectfully,

CHARLES MINTON BAKER.

I ask that he be made a member of our Society, under the Third Amendment to the Constitution.

Yours respectfully,

CORNELIUS CADLE.

Approved, G. M. DODGE,

President.

On motion of General Pearson, the Society adjourned until half past nine tomorrow morning.

EVENING MEETING.

The exercises on the evening of November 18th at Entertainment Hall, Fourteenth and St. Charles streets, were opened with music by the Third United States Cavalry Band, which was followed by "The Assembly" by the trumpeters. "America" was then sung by the Veteran Glee Club of the Loyal Legion, after which the chairman of the Local Committee, Colonel Nelson Cole, introduced Mayor Wallbridge, of St. Louis, who delivered an address of welcome in the following terms:

I have spent the most of this day in a visit to the new water works, in company with the water commissioner, Mr. Holman. As we went through the works, the commissioner would point out to me improvements in machinery and in labor saving devices, and all manner of contrivances to facilitate the execution of the work for which the plant was constructed. In the midst of this talk he said to me that he believed that the greatness of the American people was due to their ability to adapt themselves to new conditions; and said he, the most striking example of this was the disbandment of that vast army thirty years ago. I said to him, I am to welcome the Army of the Tennessee tonight, and if you do not object, I shall use that as a text for my remarks.

The text hardly needs elaboration in this audience. I doubt if there is any one here tonight who will not admit that that act, peaceable as it was, was the greatest achievement of American citizenship. That vast army, drilled and equipped, had in its hand the absolute power to control the destinies of this Nation by force of arms. In a day they surrendered that power and submitted to civil control. For four years you had been marching to the time of fife and drum and the stirring movement of martial airs. In a day you changed the cadence of your step to meet the peaceful movement of anthem and domestic song. It may truly be said that peace has its victories no less renowned than those of war. Great was the victory of Gettysburg and of Vicksburg, and of Nashville and of Atlanta, but greater still was that victory of the spirit of citizenship over the spirit of war. Great was the con-

ception and the execution of your march to the sea. Far greater was the march of that million men from fields of battle to fields of industry. Far greater was the march of that million men from their camp fires to their hearthstones. Greater still has been your march through the succeeding years of a generation to the present day. All honor to that noble army. All honor to the Army of the Tennessee.

I welcome you to St. Louis, not because the circumstances demand it as a courtesy, but because you ought to be welcomed by every citizen of every state in this great land.

Captain Loyd G. Harris then sang Sherman's March to the Sea, after which the address of welcome was responded to by the President of the Society, who said:

MR. MAYOR, COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee appreciates most fully your cordial greeting and welcome. It is no stranger to St. Louis or Missouri.

On the evening of July 20th, 1865, at the Lindell Hotel, General Sherman, at the banquet given in his honor, said:

"I see by the paper before me that you bring me before you as an actor in the scenes just past, and classify me as one of those men who have simply wafted our country past a dangerous abyss and placed it on a firm ground, where it may sally forth again on a new career of prosperity and glory. It seems as a dream that men reared in our lines, men who were enjoying the prosperity which they themselves admit never was surpassed, should rise up in rebellion against the land and government of Washington. It seems to me an impossibility, yet it was a possibility. It is now past, thank God. We have the right as citizens and historians, to cast our eyes and memory back and see if in the past event we can learn lessons. Lessons of wisdom that will make us better men, better citizens and better patriots in the future, and if I can trace anything in the past calculated to effect this object, I will account myself repaid."

This army present here tonight, speak the same sentiments, the same words and apply them all just as thoroughly as did General Sherman, and they are appropriate to the experience of this year.

It is a great satisfaction to the Army of the Tennessee that those who so early grasped the situation in Missouri, and saved it to the Union, all became a part of our great army.

Blair, with consummate courage and tact, rallied to his support all those who, whatever their political affiliations, were yet loyal

to the Union, and succeeded in electing a convention not a single member of which was an avowed secessionist.

Any one who reads the war records of the early days of the contest in Missouri is struck with the ability shown by the young officers who held it in the Union and shaped its destiny. Take the letters of Lyon, Schofield, Stanley, Sturges, Totten and Sweeny, and consider them in the light and circumstances in which they were written, and one would say they were inspired. It would not be necessary to ask what rank and what commands such men at the end of the war held. If the young volunteers could have had the benefit of their sentiments, their forecast, their experience, and the opinions of these young officers, that are new to us now, thirty years after the war, they would have been of great aid to us.

Perhaps no one can appreciate this more fully than I can. As soon as I landed in Missouri, I was pushed to the front, given command of its most important post close to the enemy, and absolutely placed upon my own resources, and obliged to act upon my own judgment, for it was impossible then to receive or obtain advice, or even get answers to my letters and telegrams. No one can appreciate what a relief it was to me to have sent to me as quartermaster that incomparable soldier, Captain Phil. Sheridan, whose abilities and resources were evident to us within a week after his arrival. There was no more desolate a place than Rolla in those days, and to him and his advice that little command can never know how much they were indebted. Their distinguished services for years after in the war were particularly due to the soldierly treatment and example he gave us. Then Missouri had the benefit of our greatest and first commander, and it was the home of our first two commanders.

It has often been asked of me and of every member of the Army of the Tennessee of our experience with Grant and Sherman, and how we measured them, and what were their peculiarities that stamped themselves so effectively upon our army.

Grant was modest, retiring, unassuming and easy of approach, seldom, if ever, showing anger, and in those he trusted or gave responsibilities to, standing by them and supporting them even in their failure, if he believed that they carried out his commands to the best of their ability and the strength of the force under them. He had no use or any sympathy for any officer who, in battle or holding any position, did not use to the utmost limit, and fight to

the utmost strength every person under him. Such action on the part of an officer covered a multitude of other omissions with Grant.

The secret of his strength of character is better illustrated by quoting his answer when asked what he claimed for the battle of the Wilderness, and which it is claimed by the Confederates that if it had been fought under any other commander with similar results, would have caused a retreat instead of a forward movement. Grant answered that all he claimed was that thereafter the Army of the Potomac would not longer fear Lee, and that Lee's loss could not be replaced and he would have a much smaller force to meet in the rest of the campaign than he had at the beginning of the Wilderness fight.

Grant's fame came from the fact that he was generally victorious and finished successfully the Civil War, but the vital question is, why did the people with unerring instinct look to this unknown man when there were many more prominent in the field who were gaining applause while he was under a ban for his first great victories? What led them to stand around him through all the time he was in the midst of a storm of abuse and ridicule? My answer is, that Grant was the first commander who gave the North to understand that he would use the force placed under him for all it was worth. They said, here was a General at last who would not temporize, who would not compromise, and who would fight at every opportunity regardless of numbers, and would attempt to capture every stronghold of the enemy and beat down by main force their armies. He believed the North had superior numbers and sinews of war, and if he used them for all there was in both, victory was sure to finally rest with him. Superiority of numbers and equipment would not succeed unless used with a determination and continual force equal to their strength. Grant saw this; saw that the Nation demanded action, and the secret of his success is that he above all others met this demand. The people saw it and demanded his services, no matter what critics, strategists or officials said of him or his acts, and today the world admits that his methods in war are the only ones to bring quick and sure success.

It was his determination in every battle to use against the enemy every gun in his command, and it is wonderful when you study his battles to see how he marshalled his forces. It proved

that he had a genius for concentrating and fighting his command upon a given point, therefore it was mathematically certain that in the end he would win. It was under this kind of teaching that the Army of the Tennessee was first led and fought.

Now, we turn to our second commander, Grant's illustrious lieutenant, with whom he divided a field of military operations which covered half a continent,—a skilled strategist, the brilliant writer, the commander whose orders spoke the true bluntness of the soldier, who fought from valley's depth to mountain height, who marched from inland rivers to the sea—William Tecumseh Sherman.

He has shown himself possessed of the highest characteristics of the soldier; bold in conception, self-reliant, demonstrating by his acts that much "danger makes great hearts more resolute," prompt in decision, unshrinking under grave responsibilities, fertile in resources, quick to adapt the means at hand to the accomplishment of an end, possessing an intuitive knowledge of topography, with the faculty of using an army's legs for inspiring it to long, tedious marches, and bringing it always to the critical point at the time planned.

Personally of unimpeachable character, with a physical constitution which enabled him to undergo every hardship incident to an active campaign; it is no wonder he has filled so large a measure of military greatness; that he stands in the front ranks of the world's great captains, and that the Army of the Tennessee under him won as much by its marches as by its fighting.

These are the two captains who led the Army of the Tennessee and moulded it into one great harmonious body, and when they left it to assume greater and more responsible duties they were followed by McPherson and Logan, both of whom had received their teachings and experience and promotion under our two great chiefs, and in the last campaign of the war they were followed by Howard, who, although he was not one of us, still he had fought great battles under the direct orders of Grant and Sherman, and when he joined us he knew their gait and therefore fell quickly into the methods that had been taught the Army of the Tennessee, showing that he comprehended fully the necessity and the situation.

These three commanders were the equal of the commanders of any of the other armies. Therefore under such teachings, under

such leadership, under such example it is no wonder that at the end of the war the Army of the Tennessee represented its first two commanders not only in its battles, but in its freedom of jealousy, and in one great harmonious body, which existed from the time it was organized until today.

As time passes this old army is going to rest with its illustrious leaders, one of whom lies buried in this city, but we hope to be followed by the younger element who are taking our places, our sons, wives and daughters, who will keep our memories fresh, and the reunions as large and interesting as at present, and their increasing interest and presence here now, demonstrates that the old army in their hands will be a credit and honor to the Nation.

We fully appreciate the reception we have received here and the interest taken in us, and we assure you that it strikes deep in the hearts of all of us, and it is an occasion that will never be forgotten, and in returning to you our thanks and our heartiest appreciation for your words and your acts, I convey to you with all my heart the best wishes of this entire army for the success, the happiness, and the greatness of your city, your state, and your people.

Miss Mary Logan Pearson, the daughter of General R. N. Pearson, sang the Star Spangled Banner.

The President then introduced the orator of the occasion, General O. O. Howard, saying:

It is with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction to me, which I know will be shared by all of you, that I introduce as your orator your last commander. He led you victoriously across the country that he will describe to you tonight,—General O. O. Howard.

General Howard's address was as follows:

GENERAL HOWARD'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:

In this annual address, we will attempt to place before you a few sketches to remind you of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee, in and near the last two battles which our great leader fought in North Carolina,—they were indeed the last of the war for Sherman's column.

We had reached Fayetteville, N. C., and the Cape Fear river. Slocum, with his two army corps, the 14th and 20th, was behind his crossing at the city. Our army, the 15th and 17th Corps, had a good bridge across the Cape Fear a mile below, and were encamped west of the river at convenient distances behind the bridge. Of course, we had some troops beyond the river, as advance guards, with cavalry and pickets handsomely covering our front. In this position we remained for nearly three days—from the 13th to the 16th of March, 1865.

Sherman had, some days before, expressed his desire to communicate with Wilmington, as he was confident that Schofield, with his 23d Corps, after the battle of Nashville, had come around by rail, and had by this time secured Wilmington. Thereupon, the daring Captain Duncan had selected two enlisted men, the same that had with him floated down the Ogechee, through the enemy's lines two months before to bring our army and navy into conjunction. These men, Sergeant Amick, 15th Illinois Cavalry, and George W. Quimby, 32d Wisconsin, loaded with as much mail matter as they could carry without suspicion, had set off boldly across the Carolinas for Wilmington. Later Sherman had caused another scout to float down the Cape Fear river. The first party succeeded in getting through in forty-eight hours, whereupon a small river steamer started up the river for Fayetteville. Immediately after the first brisk excitement of our skirmish with Hardee had subsided, and his forces were well over the Cape Fear, we heard the shrill whistle of a steam tug coming from below. It proved to be the message-bearing vessel from Wilmington. Not long before the vessel came in sight, fortunately for its safety, Blair's men, reconnoitering along the river banks, had come upon a Confederate steamer and captured it. The day before our departure one of our gun-boats, carefully working up stream, reached our position, and soon other steamers arrived. With them came the coveted mails; also sugar, coffee, shoes and forage,—most welcome supplies. The returning steamers bore from us our sick to better accommodations, and carried mail matter for the entire command. The remaining spaces were occupied by the most of our white refugees, that had been gathering and increasing from Columbia to Fayetteville. Here it was that we organized that motley column of freed people that we set in motion towards the promised lands of Sea Island cotton. Using our

soldiers, whose time had expired, we put a guard and wagons, with enough supplies, ahead, and a sufficient guard in the rear. That main body in the middle of the road beggars my description. Here was a sample family: An old grandmother scantily clad, bent with years, with a long staff in her right hand wearily keeping up her pace; near by is a negro father, face deeply seamed, head and beard already grizzled; to his right, the mother with bandanna-turbaned head, having clinging to her meagre skirts several boys and girls with their bright, half-scared eyes and woolly pates. All are in rags, or patches thickly set on; a stout boy of fourteen, with his broad mouth full of white teeth is trudging along, and by a rope halter, pulling after him a large, dingy white, reluctant mule, saddled with shapeless bundles of every size. Further back, you behold other groups, some before and some behind country wagons of odd construction. Here is an old fashioned sulky, with rounded bottom, hauled by a horse in fair condition, but with harness partly leather, partly rope, and the rest chains. All the goods and chattels of a nondescript, poor white family, seven or eight in number are piled into this vehicle. On the seat is the poor, wretchedly clothed wife, hiding her face far back in her deep-grottoed sun-bonnet, holding her baby in arms, while a two-year-old, white-haired youngster is crouched at her feet. There are dotting this column all along horses so old and thin that they stagger, mules of all sizes and conditions, and a few donkeys that make known their sorrows by their usual harmonies, while jolly pickaninies are piling on them their bundles and dragging them along.

It took at least forty minutes for this singular column to pass a given point. There was in the air the music of a multitude, the cries of children, the shouting of drivers, the snatches of jubilee songs and prayerful ejaculations; and above all the murmur could be heard the shrill whistling and singing of saucy youngsters of negro refrains. It was the outbubbling of young hearts which no circumstances can ever repress. Comrades will recall that phenomenal refugee army, some 4,500 strong, which passed near Fayetteville on the road, leaving behind the much lauded contentment of slavery, and hopefully marching to the fields of freedom. Those human hearts, at whatever cost, greatly preferred the freedom.

Looking ahead toward Goldsboro and Raleigh, we were sure

that Joe. Johnston, called back, was somewhere in our path. So that, now, the entire command under Sherman's instructions, stripped for battle: the trains, except wagons absolutely essential, were thrown back, kept well together and placed under special escort and covered, of course, by a good rear guard.

Before setting out from the Cape Fear, let us delay a moment to reproduce such a picture of the country before us which was photographed upon our minds at the time. If we connect Fayetteville with Averagesboro northward by a right line, then Averagesboro with Smithfield to the northeast, and Smithfield southward with Goldsboro, and then join Goldsboro with Fayetteville, we have an oblong, four-sided figure. The distance from Fayetteville to Goldsboro is fifty miles. The other distances are about twenty miles each. This oblong figure is the terrain which covers the manoeuvres and the two battles of Averagesboro and Bentonville. Bentonville is a point as near the middle of this terrain as you can place it.

Slocum's column had preceded mine, and was west of Averagesboro. Our wing resumed its march from Fayetteville the 16th of March. Sherman's mind, fully determined, was to pass from Cape Fear to the Neuse river, making Goldsboro his objective point. He greatly desired to make connection with Schofield and Terry coming from the sea, at or near Goldsboro, before fighting a general battle. Slocum went by way of Kyles' Landing, aiming for Bentonville. Kilpatrick's cavalry was clearing the way on Slocum's left and front. The day we started, the 16th of March, Slocum found a large Confederate force, still under Hardee and not Johnston, thrown across his way. Slocum says: "Kilpatrick came upon the enemy behind a line of intrenchments. He moved his cavalry to the right while Jackson's and Ward's two divisions (infantry) of the 20th Corps were employed in front of the enemy's line." Slocum continues: "General Sherman, who had just joined me at that time, directed me to send a brigade to the left in order to get in rear of the intrenchments, which was done, and resulted in the defeat of the enemy, and in the capture of McBeth's Charleston battery and 217 of Rhett's men."

A little later, Hardee's men made a firm stand covering themselves with strong breastworks a short distance in the rear of the first intrenchments encountered. Slocum carefully skirmished up

to the new position and went into camp in front of the Confederate line. In these operations there had been severe skirmishing and several sharp encounters between regiments and brigades of the opposing forces. Slocum's closing words concerning this battle are: "During the night, Hardee retreated, leaving 108 dead for us to bury, and 68 wounded. We lost 12 officers and 65 killed and 477 men wounded. Such is the brief record of the battle of Averasboro. The Confederate commander, General Johnston, says concerning this battle that Hardee was informed by Hampton, his cavalry commander, that our Army of the Tennessee had already crossed the Black river, so that his left was substantially turned. This made him abandon his position in the night and march back toward Smithfield as far as the place named Elevation. The work of our wing in pressing forward so as to pass beyond Averasboro was all the part we, of the Army of the Tennessee, bore in that sharp conflict.

Now follow the preliminaries of the approaching engagement, namely, the battle of Bentonville. A glance at my four-sided terrain suggests the simplicity of what we call strategy. Just north of Burlington, Vt., the city where I live, is a field fenced in where a ferocious bull is usually found feeding or in a surly way watching for an opportunity to vent his fierce spleen upon some man or animal that may venture in his way. One day, toward evening, as he stood on the north side bellowing and pawing the dirt, he caught sight of a workman who had cleared the fence on the south side and was innocently crossing the field. There are some few trees midway. The bull made a rush for the man who had just time to escape his horns and clambered up a tree. Here the bull continued to hold the man a prisoner till another man, coming from the east, was crossing the field. He saw the bull and made towards his flank. As the animal turned to face his new enemy the workman dropped quickly from the tree, the two together being too much for his majesty, the bull, they soon drove him to cover. This is about the strategy of Bentonville. Johnston is represented by the bull, Slocum by the workman and Howard by the other man coming into the field.

General Johnston's instructions from Richmond he received the 23d of February, 1865, at his residence in Lincolnton, N. C. They were: To concentrate all available forces and drive Sherman back. This was undertaken by General Johnston with the

full consciousness that the Confederates could have no other object in continuing the war than to obtain fair terms of peace. "For the Southern cause must have appeared hopeless then to all intelligent and dispassionate Southern men." Johnston hastened to Smithfield to gather from all quarters what fragments he could. He had with him in a short time the veteran Generals Hardee, Hampton, Cheatham, Stewart, Stevenson and Stephen D. Lee. He probably had, for naturally there were no longer accurate reports, from twenty to twenty-five thousand men. His whole attention was bent upon the middle of the terrain, Bentonville, through which village Slocum would have to pass on his way to Goldsboro; therefore, while Goldsboro was so plainly Sherman's objective point, Bentonville was Johnston's.

During the 18th of March, Slocum's wing was slowly continuing its advance toward Bentonville. Our wing, on the same day, was moving along a road farther south, and from the character of the country was obliged to go around some swamps and thus to separate us more and more from each other, till toward night Logan again bore to the northward to encamp about eleven miles south of Bentonville, while Blair was far back following some crooked roads in the vicinity of Troublefield's store.

Slocum's entire command was northwest of us, and straight across the country, the columns were probably not more than six to eight miles apart. We had but little resistance all day on our front, and what there was came from the habitual worrisome source, the Confederate cavalry. Our roads, during the march, fair enough before we touched them, had a bad undercrust, and were soft and springy in places, so they inevitably elongated our column.

It was near noon while I was watching the work of one of General J. E. Smith's divisions repairing the road, when I heard the roar of cannon, apparently in the direction of Bentonville. Suspecting that Slocum was attacked, Major Osborne, my chief of artillery, was hurried off to pass to my rear division, Hazen's; and ordered to cause it to counter march to Slocum's aid, by taking any convenient cross road at hand. Osborne was also to hasten on to Slocum and explain what had been done, and to call for more force if the action demanded it. Not long after this, a conflicting report came to us, namely that Slocum had met only cavalry, which he was driving back. At once the orders to

Hazen were suspended by Sherman. This news made us believe that Johnston would rush to our front, and if possible hold the road at Cox's bridge over the Neuse. We were further told that Slocum had obtained possession of the Smithfield wagon-road north of Johnston, therefore Cox's bridge road was the only practicable one for the Confederates to pass over in an easterly direction. Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, our chief of staff, hastened off with Colonel Clark R. Wever of the 17th Iowa, commanding the Second Brigade of General J. E. Smith's Division and the 10th Iowa Infantry of his brigade, to secure that bridge. He found only Confederate cavalry there, drove them away, took the bridge and the cross-roads near by, and rapidly fortified the position.

Soon, however, we found that our reports were not true. Slocum had met something besides cavalry, and he was not holding the Smithfield road north of Johnston. Heavy firing northwest of us continued and increased, and we very much feared from the sound and from a report brought by Lieutenant Foraker that Slocum's column was having a hard battle indeed. This young officer, Foraker, is now the greatly honored senator from Ohio. On Foraker's arrival, General Sherman caused Hazen's division to turn back toward Slocum and to hasten its march.

Taking, now, for a moment the Confederate side; by the 18th of March Johnston was holding points between Smithfield and Bentonville with all his force. Wade Hampton, commanding his cavalry, fell back as Slocum advanced. General Joseph E. Johnston, quickened by the news from Hampton that our wings were so separated and divergent as to render a junction difficult, did just as he had done before, particularly in 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks. He rushed forward, struck a portion of the Union army, Slocum's wing, temporarily isolated, and sought to crush it before possible help could arrive. This is how it came about. The ground chosen by Hampton, which Johnston came forward to occupy the morning of the 19th, was along the Clinton road, with high ground and good artillery positions near at hand on the west. It was a position substantially at right angles to Slocum's approach. A better position for a sudden descent and attack could not have been selected. Bragg's command, Hoke's division, held the left, near Slocum's road, Hardee the centre and Stuart the right, while Hampton's cavalry covered the front and flanks. Hardee, having farther to march than Johnston estimated, was

replaced by part of Hampton's cavalry pending his arrival. Such was the arrangement.

Now let us pass to Slocum's front. General Carlin's division of the 14th Corps, during the morning of the 19th of March, was moving steadily toward Bentonville probably in the usual column of fours, covered on front and flank by active skirmishers. The Confederate cavalry became more stubborn than usual; so much so that Carlin sent his division into line. So far to the left did he deploy that the watchful corps commander, General Jeff. C. Davis, sent Morgan's division to the right of Carlin. All this development was intended to force back the Confederate cavalry, or uncover Confederate infantry and artillery, if they were there. It was this Union force which pressed Hampton's cavalry so hard that it hastened back, according to orders, to give space to Johnston's battle lines. Hampton very soon being out of the way a fearful Confederate fire opened at once at short range against the whole 14th Corps advance. At first Carlin's men were considerably shaken. Perceiving a growing disorder, the Confederates, those to the right of the Slocum road, suddenly took the offensive. They advanced in line against Carlin's left. We can imagine some trepidation and some breaking here and there even in the old 14th Corps; but Slocum's men were veterans, and such men rally quickly after a sudden onslaught or surprise. While the sharp fighting was going on in the outer front, the 20th Corps and those of the 14th not engaged, arranged and barricaded a new line about half a mile to the rear of the point of attack. Johnston puts it in this way: Some distance in the (federal) rear, there was a thick wood of young pine into which the federal troops were pursued, and in which they rallied and renewed the fight." Johnston's language would imply a partial defeat. Slocum owns up to an enforced retreat to the position already prepared, but says with praise that the retiring troops "were handled with skill and fell back without panic or demoralization, taking places in the line established." In a short time in front of this second position the hot engagement was renewed. But this time the opposition was too strong for Johnston's men to overcome. They charged again and again, but finally retired beyond range, doubtless hoping to renew the assault at daylight in the morning of the 20th; but during the night Johnston learned that we had re-enforced Slocum by one division, and that my entire command was approaching

Bentonville from the east by Cox's road, so that a new position became necessary for the energetic Confederate, for he had to face both Slocum's column and ours. Johnston chose well the new position, and put his forces there. It was a kind of bridge-head with bended line, having Bentonville behind it, covering the crossing of Mill creek, and thus holding the Smithfield road.

Sherman compares this position of Johnston to the letter V, with the point toward our center and the sides at right angles to our converging roads. Our officers on close examination had named it a convex curve, with the convexity toward us. The curves, however, were made up of irregular and broken lines so located as to secure a thorough defence of the village and the road of retreat. During the 20th of March, our army closed up to Bentonville, driving the Southern Confederate cavalry before us. Logan went into position next to Slocum and Blair deployed his divisions to the right; thus we embraced the works of the Confederates. The whole line ran from right to left as follows: The 17th, 15th, 14th and 20th corps, with proper reserves covering each flank. Sherman sent Kilpatrick's cavalry far to the left. Early in the morning of March 21, the 17th corps made a reconnaissance; General Mower was sent with two brigades to penetrate the thickets and search out the enemy's left. He worked his way through a swampy area where there was abundant wood and thick underbrush. With his usual eagerness, Mower pressed out beyond support, a little too far to the north, becoming with his two brigades separated from his corps. He struck, evidently some points beyond the enemy's left flank, coming upon a reserve rear guard which he had first driven before him. The Confederate commander, seeing what was upon him, made a counter attack, with a larger force, upon Mower's front and flank. He thus forced him to withdraw, and General Hampton says that that withdrawal was in great haste, in fact a complete repulse. Hampton is doubtless right; but as soon as an appeal came from Mower, Blair was ordered to support him with his whole corps, and Logan was directed to make a diversion by advancing and seizing the skirmish rifle pits along his front. All this was done and well done; but just as Mower was again confidently leading a connected column against the same Confederate flank with better prospects of a complete success, then it was that General Sherman called him back. Sherman also withdrew Blair's entire command,

after which counter movement there was nothing more till evening except a little cannon firing and skirmishing between the lines. Our general's final action created much feeling at the time, and some severity of criticism. One reason he gave was that Mower was apt to be too rash and he thought he was acting of his own motion; another that he had himself over-estimated Johnston's force and still another, which was doubtless the governing reason at the time, there had been bloodshed enough, and that Johnston would surely retreat northward and leave him, leaving Sherman to go on and complete his connections and establish his new base of supplies. None of these reasons fully satisfied our officers at the time, but events were already ripening which very soon made us glad that this last battle had not been pushed to an extremity and made more bloody. During the night of the 21st, Johnston hurried away, making his usual clean retreat. Our aggregate loss, as we gave it, was 1604. Johnston's, as he rendered it, was 2343.

General Slocum accounted for 338 prisoners captured, General Howard for 1287, making 1625 in all; whereas, General Johnston acknowledges but 653, a difference of 972 in the count.

It is easy to see that the Confederate organizations at that time were too broken and too mixed up to admit of accurate estimates or accounts. General Sherman, in speaking of this last battle, has remarked: "With the knowledge now possessed of his (Johnston's) small force, I committed an error in not overwhelming his army on the 21st of March, 1865."

The Confederate General Hardee had but one son, Willie, whom I knew when a little boy. He was scarcely 16 when he joined a regiment of Texas cavalry, a few hours before this battle. During one of the charges Willie Hardee was among the foremost. He was struck and wounded. His wound proved to be fatal. General Hardee's daughter, Anna, wrote me from Hillsboro telling me that her brother had died of his wound at the house of a Mr. Kirkland, in Raleigh, and she besought me, recalling old times, for protection for her Kirkland friends. I hardly need say that it was a pleasure to do anything that might properly be done thus to soften the asperity of war.

During the evening of the 21st, doubtless with a view to deceive us as to their intentions, the Confederates made several fierce charges upon our lines. It was done ostensibly to retake their skirmish rifle pits which we had seized; this sharp work was

intermitted after dark; but our cannoneers continued to fire their projectiles from time to time during the whole night, lodging them as they believed, within Johnston's camps. Instantly at dawn, we found our front clear of adversaries. We took up the pursuit, soon ran upon their rear guard, and skirmished with it for more than a mile along the Smithfield road. Then, drawing off, we returned to Bentonville and prepared to resume our march. Thus ended Bentonville, the last battle in which our army of the Tennessee was engaged. It was completed the morning of the 22d of March, 1865.

Goldsboro, reached at last by all the army, was our Mecca. We remained quietly in camp eleven days. The twelfth, that is, the 4th of April, 1865, Sherman, who had been to City Point, had had an interview with General Grant, President Lincoln and others, and had been made cheery by abundant praise, was already returned to us in high spirits. The next day, the 5th of April, he issued a confidential order which showed that Grant and he had planned a new campaign. Our part was to thrust ourselves northward between Joe Johnston and Robert E. Lee. Our new base was to be along the Chowan river, with sub-depots well arranged. Our first objectives, in the direction of Grant's left flank, were Weldon and Warrenton, North Carolina, with a design of seizing the crossings of the Roanoke without delay.

Sherman carefully appointed the lines of march for the right and left wings, and a central route for Schofield in reserve, while Kilpatrick was to watch our exposed flank with his cavalry, and get across the Roanoke as soon as possible. The navy was to move up the coast to cover our bases proper, till we reached Grant's army, or its neighborhood. All hearts were filled with renewed courage, and we were on the eve of marching, the 6th of April, when some startling news at once put a different face upon all matters that concerned us. This was the news:

"Lee's army was rushing with considerable disorder for Danville, and Grant's forces were exerting themselves to their utmost to head off the fleeing Confederates." Sherman at once turned toward Raleigh. At Smithfield there were more good tidings announced in a note from our commander to the effect that he had a despatch from Grant that Lee, the 9th inst., at Appomattox Court House, Va., had surrendered to him his entire army. The last paragraph of Sherman's note was inspiring:

"Glory to God and our country, and all honor to our comrades in arms toward whom we are marching! A little more labor, a little more toil on our part, and the great race is won, and our government stands regenerated after four long years of war."

The next day we held Raleigh and located Johnston's army many miles westward near a crossing of the Haw river. We were in ardent preparation with cavalry well out toward the west to overtake and capture Johnston's Confederate forces. It took till the evening of the 16th to be in readiness for a general movement, but Johnston had already sent in an invitation to suspend operations. Sherman had assented to an interview to take place at Durham station, at that time Kilpatrick's headquarters.

The morning of the 17th had come. As Sherman was boarding the train for Durham station a telegraph operator ran to him with a message in cipher. It contained the fearful news of President Lincoln's assassination and of the attempts also to kill Mr. Seward and other members of the cabinet. Sherman was greatly startled. As no one but the operator and himself knew of the purport he concluded to postpone the announcement till his return from Johnston. Cautioning the operator not to divulge the news, he stepped aboard the train and went on to fulfill his engagement. Sherman and Johnston met at the house of a Mr. Bennett, a farmer. Separating themselves from their staff officers, the two generals passed into a side room. As soon as they were there face to face, Sherman showed Johnston the telegraphic message from Washington. Sherman says: "The perspiration came out in large drops on Johnston's forehead, and he did not attempt to conceal his distress."

After Sherman's return to Raleigh, he published the news. Speaking of the assassination, he declared that he knew that the great mass of the Confederate army would scorn to sanction such acts, but he believed it the legitimate consequence of rebellion against rightful authority. The effect upon our soldiers was not what had been feared. Their sorrow seemed to overwhelm them for a time, and there appeared little thought of revenge. The instinctive feeling was quite universal that the work of assassination was the act of a few madmen.

The 18th of April, Sherman made another visit to Durham station. General Blair and myself accompanied him thither. Taking with him his personal staff, he went again to the same

place of appointment some distance from the station to meet the Confederates. It was at that interview that the first terms of Johnston's capitulation were drawn up. Speaking of the paper, Sherman says: "I wrote it myself, and announced it as the best I could do, and they (the Confederate officers) readily assented." There were clauses in the agreement which recognized existing State governments, whose legitimacy was to be determined by the Supreme Court, and others that defined political rights and franchises. These clauses caused a furor of opposition from Washington, as soon as Sherman had submitted them for approval, President Johnson disapproved the agreement, and Grant was ordered to resume hostilities, and further, to increase the sting of disapproval, Grant was instructed to proceed at once to Sherman's army and direct operations against the enemy.

We all remember how Grant came, and how wisely he allayed every asperity; but his strong friendship could not remove Sherman's chagrin. It was not because his terms were disapproved, but because he had been so publicly and cruelly denounced to the whole country by the War Department. Sherman was encouraged by the friendship of Grant to go back to Johnston where new terms, without a political reference, were arranged. As soon as Sherman had returned to him at Raleigh, Grant carefully read over the memorandum of agreement, put his own approval upon it, and then, leaving us the next day, took the same to Washington. That day, the 26th of April, Halleck promulgated from Richmond his startling order for the 6th Corps to proceed southward, wherein he advised "to push forward as rapidly as possible and obey no orders of Sherman." His instructions also to General Wilson, commanding the cavalry, who was hurrying southward, were: "To obey no orders from Sherman." In the light of these dispatches a great commander like Sherman, having three armies at his disposal, and not even relieved from duty, was deeply stung by such a gratuitous insult. I wrote at the time to a friend, "I am deeply sorry at the abuse General Sherman is getting at the hands of the press. He meant right, and the reasons for offering generous terms are not rightly set forth by the press. How easy it is to impute wrong motives!"

After years of experience and reading, and with a deep-seated antipathy all along to what was called state sovereignty, I am still of the opinion that Sherman's terms ought to have been quietly

received by the President and the Secretary of War and returned to him for modification. Had they gone originally to General Grant, at that time so full of sympathy and wisdom, he (Grant) would quietly, without parade, have brought about the essential changes, as he subsequently did, and so secured the magnificent results attained.

One can hardly help believing that the desire at Washington at the time was in great measure to repress Sherman's extraordinary popularity with the country at large, and probably give greater *eclat* to the last blow aimed through Sherman against the shrewd Confederate leaders who were attempting, in Johnston's capitulation, to save a part of the dire cause for which they had been in arms for four years.

Comrades, these last two battles and the surrender of Johnston's army constitute a tale, I am aware, a hundred times told. But when I look upon the old flag, or rather the new one, with forty-five stars in it, and think of all which it emblemizes, and when I think of the political struggle through which we have just passed, where it appeared to me that the honor of that flag was again at stake, I can not help feeling that the oftener we present to the people the sacrifices and the achievements of our comrades in the Army of the Tennessee, and the brighter we keep the record of the grand old past, so much the stronger will the friends of the Republic be made for resisting all encroachments, all tendencies to disintegration, all blows aimed at the unity and integrity of our Nation. It is the government we fought for, simple and complete in its constitutional construction, which our children must preserve to future generations. Men will rise with new projects. It is easy to imagine some social state far in advance of our superb attainment under the stars and stripes; and wild, undisciplined, inexperienced leaders will point to a paradisaical constitution where there will be no more selfishness; but our loyal descendants must not listen to such transcendental theorizing, nor yield to untried socialistic dogmas; but adhere with tenacity to the Old Ship of State. Yes, it is that Old Ship of State which our fathers builded so wisely and so well, which endured the storm, nay the terrific gales from Bull Run to Appomattox and which is to-day sound and full-rigged, and capable of enduring to the end of time, in spite of the

weaknesses and follies of her friends, or the fierce and treacherous assaults of her foes!

“Sail on, (fair ship) to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o’er our fears,
Are all with thee,—are all with thee!”

Mr. E. A. Becker sang “Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.”

The President :—Comrades, we all remember the good time we had last year, at Chattanooga, as the guests of the Army of the Cumberland. We have with us tonight the acting President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, a soldier who commenced at Wilson’s creek, fought through the war, struck one of his last, and perhaps one of his best blows, at Franklin, and it is with great pleasure that I present to you, General David S. Stanley.

General Stanley :—The audience need not leave. There is no danger at all, for I am not going to make a speech. I did not come here for that purpose. I came simply to bring the greetings of the Army of the Cumberland Society to your grand society. It would take more time than would be proper, to speak of the intimate connection of the Armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee in making the history of the great war in the Mississippi valley ; of operations which extended across the mountains to the Atlantic shore, where we met our comrades of the Army of the Potomac. In all these operations you can read from the histories, which are getting better and better as time passes, that these two great armies, represented now by these societies, were united and worked together until the fall of that wicked Confederacy as related to us so eloquently by General Howard tonight. The relation between these armies is as close as that of twin brothers, and as time passes, and our ranks grow thinner, and our heads grayer, balder and more venerable, we should draw closer and closer, and our affections should be warmer and dearer, and finally when all are gone, we hope that posterity will remember that we did something for our great and glorious country.

The President :—This is the last of our program, and the evening’s entertainment ends with “Retreat” by the trumpeters.

SECOND DAY.

NOVEMBER 19TH, 1896.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 A. M., by the President, General Dodge, who said : The first business before the meeting, will be the reading of the journal of the last meeting. Upon motion of Major William Warner, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Colonel Fred. D. Grant :—I understand that where a son is eligible, he does not become a member until after the death of his father ?

The President :—That is true.

Colonel Grant :—It seems to me that a large part of the interest taken in these associations, and certainly a large part of my interest, is due to the fact that my father took a great interest in this Society, and I used to come here and see how he was received, and how he met with his comrades and friends. I have a boy whom I think a good deal of, and I think a good deal of this Society. I want my boy to take an interest in it, even before I go. I would like to have him see some of you old fellows. If it would be possible, I would like to see that rule changed, so that a successor would be able to come in as a member as soon as he was eligible. I do not know how to put that before this Society.

The President :—There would have to be a careful amendment of the Constitution made, of which notice could be given at this meeting, and a vote taken at the next.

The committee on officers presented the following report :

ST. LOUIS, *November 19, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
President:

Your committee appointed for the nomination of officers for the coming year, beg to report as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT,
General Grenville M. Dodge.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Captain F. H. Magdeburg,
Captain Wm. B. Leach,
Major Wm. Warner,
Colonel W. P. Hepburn,
General Theodore Jones,
Colonel C. G. Warner,
Lieutenant D. A. Mulvane,
Captain W. T. Rigby,
Major W. A. Jenkins,
Captain C. C. Chadwick,
Captain J. L. Bennett.

FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,

General Andrew Hickenlooper.

FOR TREASURER,

General M. F. Force.

FOR RECORDING SECRETARY,

Colonel Cornelius Cadle.

WILLIAM B. KEELER,
D. C. COLEMAN,
M. A. HIGLEY,
W. T. RIGBY,
HUGH R. BELKNAP,

Committee.

On motion of Captain Sexton, the report was adopted.

The President said:

COMRADES AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY:

I appreciate very fully the great honor you bestow, and the confidence you place in me. All I can say is that I will endeavor to do my duty to the best of my ability.

The committee on the location of the next meeting presented the following report, which, on motion of Major W. E. Ware, was adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the question of place of next annual meeting, reports that it recommends to the Society that it shall hold its annual meeting of 1897 in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the date thereof to be fixed by the President and local committee.

The committee further recommends that the Secretary of this Society write a letter of acceptance and thanks to the Mayor of Milwaukee, as well

as to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Commandery of the State of Wisconsin of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., and the President of the Chamber of Commerce of said city, for the cordial invitation extended by them to our Society to hold its annual meeting in 1897 in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

We submit herewith as part of this report, the several invitations received.

F. H. MAGDEBURG,
A. C. KEMPER,
J. H. STIBBS,
HOYT SHERMAN,
GEORGE BUCKLAND.

MILWAUKEE, November 7, 1896.

*To the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
St. Louis, Mo.:*

SIR:—On behalf of the city of Milwaukee, and voicing the wishes of the people of this great commonwealth, I extend to you a most cordial and earnest invitation to hold the next meeting of your Society in the city of Milwaukee.

I can assure you, if you will decide to hold your next meeting in this city, the citizens of Milwaukee will do all in their power to sustain the reputation of our city for hospitality.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. RAUSCHENBERGER,
Mayor of the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, November 12, 1896.

To the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN:—The Chamber of Commerce heartily joins his honor, the Mayor of the city of Milwaukee, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, and the Wisconsin Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in extending a cordial invitation to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to hold its annual meeting for 1897 in this city.

CASSIUS M. PAINE,
President.
W. J. LANGSON,
Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, }
MILWAUKEE, November 7, 1896. }

SIR:—When your Society shall consider the question where it will hold its next annual meeting, we venture to hope it will honor Milwaukee by deciding to hold it here.

Milwaukee's attractions and reputation as a favorite convention city, are too well known to require arguments in her behalf.

But to show that we want your next gathering here, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association hereby pledges itself to supply such hall and rooms suitable for your meetings as may be designated by your committees.

This Association is composed of the principal business men of Milwaukee, and we earnestly invite you to come here.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. SPENCER,
President.
H. B. WILKINS,
Secretary.

*To the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
St. Louis, Mo.*

MILITARY ORDER OF THE
LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES,
HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,
MILWAUKEE, November 11, 1896. }

At a meeting of the Board of Officers and a number of companions held at Commandery Headquarters, November 10, 1896, it was,

Resolved, That the Commandery of Wisconsin, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, join with the Mayor, and the officers of the Merchants' Association in extending a most earnest invitation to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to hold its annual meeting of 1897 in Milwaukee, and will do all in their power to assist in the success of the meeting.

C. H. ROSS,
Major U. S. V., Commander.
A. ROSS HOUSTON,
Captain U. S. V., Recorder.

The committee on orator submitted the following report, which on motion of Captain Mulvane was adopted:

The committee appointed to select the orator to deliver the annual address at the next meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, takes great pleasure in unanimously reporting the name, for the orator on that occasion, of Major William Warner, and for alternate the name of Colonel W. P. Hepburn, which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. C. FLETCHER,
Chairman.
SMITH D. ATKINS,
J. N. MCARTHUR,
L. B. PARSONS,
P. T. SHERMAN,
Committee.

The following telegram was read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 18, 1896.*

COLONEL FREDERICK D. GRANT,
Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.:

I have telegraphed the chairman that you would convey my regrets and best wishes.
JULIA D. GRANT.

The report of the Sherman Statue Committee was presented by Colonel Cadle, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—The Sherman Statue Committee was organized under the action of our Society at its twenty-third meeting, Chicago, October 7th and 8th, 1891; and such action is reported upon pages 417 and 501 of the consolidated volume containing the proceedings of that meeting. In the yearly volumes for 1892-93-94-95 will be found the reports of the work done by the committee, and I now submit this detailed report of its action since our volume for 1895 was printed and also a copy of the contract for the erection of the statue, prepared by General John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., acting for the Secretary of War, the General Commanding the Army, and the President of our Society, under the Acts of Congress and the resolutions of our committee.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the General Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, held at the Arlington, Washington, D. C., January 17th, 1896, pursuant to the call of the President, there were present: General G. M. Dodge, President; Colonel D. B. Henderson, General J. W. Noble, and the Secretary, Cornelius Cadle.

Colonel Henderson offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That General G. M. Dodge, President of this committee be, and he is hereby authorized to draw against the funds now standing to the credit of the Sherman Statue Committee with the St. Louis Trust Company, of St. Louis, Mo., for such expense as may be incurred in the premium awarded and in the preparation for the erection of the Sherman statue.

Colonel Henderson offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the twenty-three models for the Sherman Equestrian Statue now on exhibition at the War Department, come within the time limit provided in the circular asking for designs, and that they are hereby accepted for competition.

The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

G. M. DODGE,
President.
CORNELIUS CADLE,
Secretary.

LIST OF MODELS

SUBMITTED IN COMPETITION FOR THE

SHERMAN STATUE.

1. H. J. Ellicott, Washington, D. C.
2. L. Anaties, Washington, D. C.
3. F. A. T. Dunbar, Washington, D. C.
4. Theo. A. Mills, Washington, D. C.
5. Victor Olsa, New York, N. Y.
6. J. Massey Rhind, New York, N. Y.
7. W. O. Partridge, New York, N. Y.
- 7½. W. O. Partridge, New York, N. Y.
8. C. H. Niehaus, New York, N. Y.
- 8½. C. H. Niehaus, New York, N. Y.
9. Ferdinand Miranda, New York, N. Y.
10. Adrian Jones, New York, N. Y.
11. Edwin M. Van Note, New York, N. Y.
12. Alfred Luzi, New York, N. Y.
13. J. O. Lester, New York, N. Y.
14. James E. Kelly, New York, N. Y.
15. H. K. Bush-Brown, New York, N. Y.
- 15½. H. K. Bush-Brown, New York, N. Y.
16. Richard Hinton Perry, New York, N. Y.
17. R. P. Bringham, St. Louis, Mo.
18. Carl Rohl-Smith, Chicago, Ill.
19. George E. Bissell, Paris, France.
20. P. W. Bartlett, Paris, France.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1896.*

The General Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, met at the War Department today to consider the models submitted in competition for an equestrian statue to General Sherman.

There were present the Secretary of War; the Commanding-General of the Army; the President and the Recording-Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee; Colonel D. B. Henderson and General John W. Noble; the other members of the committee, Colonel Augustus Jacobson and Colonel James F. How, being in Europe.

The President submitted the report of the committee of the National Sculpture Society; also two letters from the chairman of that committee accompanying the report, which were read and fully considered, and ordered to be placed on file.

Colonel Henderson offered a resolution that the committee should select four of the competitors, who should further elaborate their models, and for such extra work, three of them should receive two hundred and fifty dollars each, in addition to the one thousand dollars premium offered for merit, and

that such elaborated models should be submitted to the committee for further judgment, and also that a fifth competitor should be selected, to whom should be given one thousand dollars as one of the premiums for merit; and this resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary of War offered the following resolution:

That three of the four models selected be those of the following competitors: P. W. Bartlett, Carl Rohl-Smith, C. H. Niehaus (the model with the bas-relief of Sherman's "March to the Sea"); and this resolution was unanimously adopted.

Colonel Henderson moved that the fourth competitor under the original resolution, be J. Massey Rhind; and this resolution was unanimously adopted.

General Noble offered a resolution that the fifth competitor to receive the one thousand dollar premium for merit, should be H. K. Bush-Brown, and this resolution was unanimously adopted.

Colonel Henderson offered a resolution that General Dodge, President of the Committee, be authorized to communicate with the four artists whose models have been selected, and advise them as to the elaboration required, and to take the necessary steps to carry out the opinions and resolutions of the committee; and also to extend the thanks of this committee to the National Sculpture Society and their committee for their interest and their report upon the subject; and this resolution was unanimously adopted.

The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

G. M. DODGE,
President.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Secretary.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY, }
37 WEST 22ND STREET, }
NEW YORK, *January 14, 1896.* }

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

DEAR SIR:—The Council of the National Sculpture Society has just received and approved of the report of the committee appointed to advise with you in the matter of the competition for the General Sherman monument, and begs leave to communicate the same to you without delay.

Very truly yours,

F. W. RUCKSTUHL,
Secretary.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY, }
37 WEST 22ND STREET, }
NEW YORK, *January 14, 1896.* }

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President of the General Sherman Statue Committee.

DEAR SIR:—In addition to our report which will be forwarded to you by the Secretary of the National Sculpture Society, we beg to call your atten-

tion to the fact that there is a phase of competitive work better understood by professional sculptors than by laymen, and that is, that good and attractive designs are frequently presented by sculptors who have not the ability to carry out the work satisfactorily.

And as the consideration by our committee of these models has been as broad and generous as is consistent with a proper standard of art, we feel that it would be entirely unsafe for your commission in the final adoption of a design for your monument, to select anything from the competition below the grade of No. 3, indicated by our committee in their report, and should your commission do so, we fear the results would be unfortunate to the art of our country.

Very respectfully yours,

BRUCE PRICE,
for Committee.

NEW YORK, *January 16, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Your favor of the 15th with enclosure, received, for which please accept my thanks, and I hand you herewith a receipted memorandum for the same.

I trust that you have already received the committee's report. We found (what we could not say in it) a most interesting exhibit, and the most artistic competition of the sort that we have ever seen. Regarding the models purely as works of art, they did the greatest credit to American design, but as we said in our report, there was nothing in the exhibit that designated the character of General Sherman, or foretold that any of the competitors had really grasped the individuality of the man.

While viewing the work as judges, we could not divest ourselves altogether of our interest in it as citizens, nor fail to feel the full responsibility thrust upon us in passing judgment upon one of the greatest opportunities yet offered to American sculptors for a splendid work. So it seemed to us that no effort should be left untried to make the completed work the success it should be.

Very sincerely yours,

BRUCE PRICE.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY, }
37 WEST 22ND STREET, }
NEW YORK, *January 14, 1896.* }

To the Council of the National Sculpture Society:

Your committee appointed to pass on the general character of the models submitted in the competition for a monument to General Sherman, met in Washington on January 13, 1896, and examined the models for the work exhibited in the War and Navy Department Building. Your committee found twenty-three models by twenty different sculptors, submitted in conformity with the terms of the circular issued by General Dodge on behalf of the So-

ciety of the Army of the Tennessee. For convenience of reference your committee have numbered each of the exhibits.

While it was found that the general tone and character of the work was encouraging, manifesting a good spirit of invention and originality in the architectural features of many of the models, yet no one of them seemed to express the character of the subject treated with sufficient force to warrant us in recommending its adoption for execution without a further and fuller expression of the subject on the part of the designer.

As the circular calls for a selection of the best four designs submitted, for which it is proposed to pay one thousand dollars (\$1,000) each, we here name four models in their order of merit :

First, Bartlett exhibit, No. 20; Second and third, Niehaus exhibits, Nos. 8½ and 8 (in the order named); Fourth, Partridge exhibit, No. 7. As the two designs submitted by Messrs. Bartlett and Niehaus are the only ones we would recommend for further elaboration, we therefore suggest that a second competition for a fuller expression of the character of the subject be asked from these gentlemen, showing a study of the equestrian group, at a scale of two inches to the foot. That, if expedient, the sum of \$250.00 each might be paid to these competitors for their additional labor, it being understood that the successful competitor need not receive this additional sum, and that the Monument Commission still reserves its right to reject both models.

It is well to state here, that we have not looked or cared for mere portraiture in a preliminary competition like this, but our judgment has been based upon the general character of each entire composition, portraiture being a matter of later consideration.

We would further recommend that the site of the monument be determined before this second competition be called for.

Your committee also found that the models submitted by Bush-Brown and Rhind, were, in the order named, worthy of mention, and offers the suggestion that if the two models of Niehaus be classed as one exhibit, the group submitted by Bush-Brown be placed 4th, as worthy one of the money prizes.

Respectfully submitted,

BRUCE PRICE, *Chairman.*

DANIEL C. FRENCH,

GEO. B. POST,

AUG. ST. GAUDENS,

OLIN L. WARNER,

JOHN Q. A. WARD,

Committee.

GENERAL SHERMAN STATUE COMMITTEE
OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. }
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 1 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY, *January 21, 1896.* }

DEAR SIR:—The committee, consisting of a committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the President of the same Society; the Secretary of War, and the Commanding General of the Army, as designated in our cir-

culars of March 22d and June 20th, 1895, for the selection of a model of an equestrian statue to General William T. Sherman, to be erected in Washington, D. C., met on January 18th, at the War Department, and decided that none of the models submitted expressed the character and individuality of General Sherman, or treated the subject with sufficient force to warrant the committee to make a final selection.

They also had before them the report of the committee from the National Sculpture Society, and their report reached the same conclusion.

The committee therefore decided to select the four models which, in their judgment, possessed the most merit for further elaboration and development; these being the models offered in competition by the following sculptors: P. W. Bartlett, Carl Rohl-Smith, C. H. Niehaus, and J. Massey Rhind.

They also selected as entitled to one of the one thousand dollar premiums offered for merit, the model submitted by H. K. Bush-Brown, of New York.

The four sculptors, who compete for the final judgment of the committee, must send free of expense and risk to General G. M. Dodge, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, care of the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., on or before May 16th, 1896, their designs completed on a scale of two inches to one foot. These designs must include both pedestal and equestrian statue.

The contract for the statue will be awarded to the artist whose design is considered satisfactory.

The three unsuccessful artists will receive each the premium for merit of one thousand dollars, mentioned in the circular of June 20th, 1895; also two hundred and fifty dollars each for their additional labor, to be paid them within thirty days after the decision has been rendered.

A full description of the monument must accompany each model submitted, giving its exact dimensions, the kind and character of the material used, and a detailed estimate of the cost.

Each model must be accompanied by the full name of the artist.

All models, which can not be executed of first-class material in a first-class manner for the sum of ninety thousand dollars, will be ruled out, and the committee will call in experts to determine whether the monument can be built within the price named.

The monument as erected must be the enlargement and completion of the design accepted.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all designs.

The models will be publicly exhibited for two weeks from May 15th, 1896.

The successful artist must model his full size statue in the United States, and all the stone work and the bronze casting must be done in the United States, and the sculptor receiving the award will have to comply with the other conditions provided in the two circulars of March 22d and June 20th, which apply to him.

The sculptors' attention is called to the equestrian group itself, that it must represent the character and individuality of the subject, and the likeness of General Sherman.

Such elaboration and development of his model as the artist may deem best will be allowed in the second design.

The location selected for the statue is that portion of the grounds south of the Treasury Department, and bounded as follows: On the north by the street immediately south of the Treasury Department; on the east by Fifteenth street; on the south by D street extended; and on the west by the gravel road around the Ellipse and the south grounds of the Executive Mansion.

Any further information desired will be given by the President of the committee, General G. M. Dodge, No. 1 Broadway, New York City.

Yours very truly,

G. M. DODGE.

(Sent to P. W. Bartlett, Carl Rohl-Smith, C. H. Niehaus and J. Massey Rhind.)

The following letter, not dated, was received by General Dodge in January, 1896, just after the first competition:

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President General Sherman Statue Committee:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Your letter of the 23d inst., enclosing copy of the proceedings of your commission in session at the competition for the Sherman monument, also copy of the circular to be issued to the sculptors selected for a second competition, was duly received: All of which I shall take pleasure in laying before the next meeting of our Society.

The members of the Sculpture Society will, no doubt, be much gratified at your expression of the appreciation of their services by your commission, and personally I may say that the members of your Advisory Committee feel much encouraged in their difficult undertaking by the earnest and sympathetic manner in which you met their efforts.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Q. A. WARD,

President National Sculpture Society.

The Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, met in pursuance of a call of the President, at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., May 26, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Present, General G. M. Dodge, Colonel D. B. Henderson, General J. W. Noble and Colonel Cornelius Cadle.

The President announced that he had appointed Colonel Cadle a member of the committee in place of Colonel McCrory, deceased.

General Noble offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Colonel Henderson, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the committee having heard and duly considered the correspondence by and between General G. M. Dodge and Mr. William Ordway Partridge, artist, is of the opinion that Mr. Partridge has no valid claim in law or equity.

Colonel Henderson offered the following resolution, which was seconded by General Noble, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That General G. M. Dodge, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and of the General Sherman Statue Committee, be, and he is hereby authorized to act for this committee in all matters of executing contracts for the erection of the statue of General Sherman as contemplated in the resolutions of said Society creating this committee, and the Acts of Congress in relation to said statue; and he is hereby authorized to apply and pay out the funds raised by and under control of said committee in pursuance of said contract, and he is authorized and directed to see that said contract is duly carried into effect.

The committee then on motion adjourned to meet at the office of the Secretary of War at 10 o'clock A. M., May 27, 1896.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Secretary.

G. M. DODGE,
President.

The Sherman Statue Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 A. M., May 27, 1896, at the office of the Secretary of War.

There were present, Honorable Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War; General Nelson A. Miles, Commanding the Army; General G. M. Dodge, Colonel D. B. Henderson, General John W. Noble and Colonel Cornelius Cadle.

After an examination of the four models submitted by Messrs. P. W. Bartlett, Carl Rohl-Smith, C. H. Niehaus and J. Massey Rhind, Colonel Henderson offered the following resolution, which was seconded by General Noble, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the model of Mr. Carl Rohl-Smith, of Chicago, is accepted by this committee;

Resolved further, That the acceptance of said model is conditional upon the said Carl Rohl-Smith complying in all respects with the plans and specifications and requirements of the following committee, appointed by Acts of Congress, and by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and its committee, viz: The President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and the Major-General Commanding the Army.

Resolved further, That the committee reserves the right to order such slight modifications of detail as it may deem proper.

General Nelson A. Miles offered the following resolution, which was seconded by General Henderson, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the four artists submitting models to this committee have all demonstrated, by their models, very high capabilities and great artistic powers; and this committee desires to express its appreciation of their genuine and faithful work.

The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Secretary.

G. M. DODGE,
President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1896.

MR. CARL ROHL-SMITH,
1425 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—The committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, with the Secretary of War and the Major-General Commanding the Army, to whom the four models were submitted for the statue of General Sherman, has accepted your model for the statue; and that you may fully understand the conditions of that acceptance I enclose with this the resolutions of the committee.

At your earliest convenience please submit to Colonel John M. Wilson, of the Department of Public Grounds and Works, at the War Department, a detailed specification of the pedestal and statue, such as would form a part of the contract, for his consideration, and greatly oblige,

Yours very respectfully,

G. M. DODGE,
President.

(Enclosure.)

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1896.

MR. C. H. NIEHAUS,
Scotia Building, New York, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR:—The committee, to whom the four models were submitted for selection of the statue of General Sherman, selected the model of Carl Rohl-Smith.

The committee also adopted the following resolution, which I take great pleasure in transmitting to you:

"Resolved, That the four artists, submitting models to this committee, have all demonstrated by their models very high capabilities and great artistic powers; and this committee desires to express its appreciation of their genuine and faithful work."

As soon as possible, the premium, heretofore ordered by the committee, will be transmitted to you.

Yours very respectfully,

G. M. DODGE,
President.

(Enclosure.)

Same letter to Mr. P. W. Bartlett, 62 William street, New York; Mr. J. Massey Rhind, 208 East Twentieth street, New York.

The Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee met at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, June 17th, 1896, in accordance with the call of the President.

There were present, General G. M. Dodge, General John W. Noble, Colonel D. B. Henderson, Colonel Cornelius Cadle.

Colonel Henderson offered the following resolution, which was seconded by General Noble, and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the President of this committee is hereby authorized to

employ counsel and take all necessary steps to defend in the suits brought by William Ordway Partridge vs. Grenville M. Dodge."

Colonel Cadle offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Colonel Henderson, and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the account of expenditures, submitted by General Dodge, for expenses in connection with the exhibition of models, premium paid and the meetings of the committee, amounting to \$1,942.19, is approved and ordered paid from the funds in the hands of Colonel James F. How, treasurer of this committee."

The committee then agreed upon a form of a reply to the National Sculpture Society's communication of June 3d, addressed to the President of our Society, and their communication to the Secretary of the War of the same date, which had been referred to our committee, and directed that it should be printed and distributed.

The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Secretary.

G. M. DODGE,
President.

THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. }
CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 22, 1896.* }

The Sherman Statue Committee of our Society selected the model for the statue to General Sherman, in Washington, on May 27th, 1896.

After this selection many of the prominent daily and weekly papers of the country published articles abusive of the committee. Their inspiration is plainly shown in the letter of Mr. Ward to General Dodge.

No reply to these articles was considered until upon June 8th a resolution was introduced in the United States Senate directing the Secretary of War to suspend the execution of the contract awarded by the committee, and the Library Committee of the Senate to investigate the manner in which the contract had been awarded.

Senators Allison, Hawley and Mills spoke in defence of the action of our committee and the resolution was defeated.

Upon this public demonstration by the disappointed sculptors, General Dodge called the committee together at St. Louis on June 17th, inst., and a reply was agreed to.

The letters of the President of the National Sculpture Society and the reply of our committee, herewith printed, will fully explain the situation.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY, *June 3, 1896.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

President Society of the Army of the Tennessee, New York City:

DEAR SIR:—The Executive Council of the National Sculpture Society, referring to your letters of the 16th of December, 1895, and the 18th of

January, 1896, and to the kind assurances given in them, beg you to consider the view of the recent competition which they feel obliged to take.

The National Sculpture Society were glad to aid your committee in the matter, as you will admit. It is not unusual for sculptors of name, greatly occupied in important work, or for busy architects, to give their time without remuneration to work upon such a matter. A day and a half of valuable time was freely given by J. Q. A. Ward, Augustus St. Gaudens, Olin L. Warner, D. C. French, and Bruce Price, who visited Washington as requested by you in the name of your committee. What they did there was first to select among a number of designs the two which were notably better than the others; second, to advise your committee to hold a second competition, limited to those two sculptors, giving you as their especial reason for the advice that it would often happen that the maker of an interesting model would be unable to carry out the work on a large scale and in a permanent form; third, as you had provided to award four money prizes, they gave two of these to the two sculptors whose designs they selected for further competition, and two to the authors of the designs third and fourth in merit. This advice of the committee of experts was given in the clearest way and with every precaution to guard against misunderstanding.

It was with great surprise and still greater regret that the National Sculpture Society noted the decision of your committee to invite four sculptors to your second and final competition—two of them indeed, being those whom the representatives of the National Sculpture Society had selected; the others being the authors of designs not so designated in the first competition, as indeed, one of them had in no way gained the approval of the committee of experts. It has been with still greater surprise that the society has learned that the award has been finally made to that one of those two sculptors who were not selected or in any way distinguished, or even named, by the committee of experts, and whose model in the first competition was not considered by the committee of experts as worthy of consideration.

You will easily see how discouraging this is. The artists who entered the second competition expected that their work would be submitted to expert opinion. The public had a right to expect that expert advice, once asked, should be followed. The world of artists, who hoped that in your committee's action a step would be taken toward a reasonable and honest treatment of their work, have a right to feel, and do feel, that a backward step has been taken. The discourtesy shown to this society, and the extraordinary rebuff inflicted upon the artists who made the journey to Washington, are of slight importance compared to those public considerations.

The National Sculpture Society begs to remind you that the very fact that your committee asked for expert advice was evidence enough that your committee realized your need of it. The society, therefore, took your invitation in earnest, as has been shown above. What had become of that serious need of the advice of those who were competent to give advice when the final and critical choice was to be made? Assuredly, such advice was not less needed when the large-scale models were brought before you—those of which one was to be reproduced in the bronze for the continued delight of the people.

The society is compelled to infer, from all that has taken place, that it was never the intention of your committee to make any serious use of professional opinion or of the knowledge and experience of artists, but that a kind of notoriety easy to procure at the expense of others was what that committee had most in view.

The society protests most emphatically against the action of your committee, and will take every means of appealing to the public to judge between us.

J. Q. A. WARD,
President National Sculpture Society.

NEW YORK CITY, *June 3, 1896.*

HONORABLE DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR:—Referring to the recent competition for an equestrian statue to General W. T. Sherman, to be erected by a commission of the Army of the Tennessee, with funds supplied in large part by the Government of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress, the Executive Council of the National Sculpture Society beg your interference in the matter.

The cause of fair dealing and honest judgment of works of art submitted in open competition and the cause of good art in an important and permanent form, both demand your careful attention and prompt action. The enclosed copy of a letter addressed by this Council to General G. M. Dodge, President of the Army of the Tennessee, will explain as fully as is needed the action taken by the Committee of the Army of the Tennessee and by the National Sculpture Society.

As regards the merit of the designs, the Executive Council have before them photographs of the accepted design. They desire to state to you that this model is inferior in every way to what is required in such a case, or in any case in which a permanent work of art is in question. It is also to be stated that the experts who, representing the society, examined and passed upon the models shown in the first exhibition, are unanimously of the opinion that this model is inferior to either of the two designs selected by them in the first competition.

Pending the exhibition of the four models which the majority of the four competitors desire, and which this Council will do all in its power to forward, this expression of critical opinion must be allowed to go on record.

Furthermore, the Executive Council of this Society earnestly beg you to prevent the entering into a contract by the Government for an inferior work of art until you shall have been satisfied that the monument to be erected will be worthy of the beautiful city which is our capital.

Accuracy as a portrait is but one merit, and the merit rather easily obtainable. Value as a work of art which shall challenge criticism, and shall permanently delight Americans and foreigners who visit the capital, is the supremely important thing.

J. Q. A. WARD,
President National Sculpture Society.

[ENDORSEMENT.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *June 11, 1896.* }

Respectfully referred to General G. M. Dodge, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and Chairman Statue Committee.

By direction of the Secretary of War.

JNO. SEAGER,
Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *June 17, 1896.*

MR. J. Q. A. WARD,

President of the National Sculpture Society, New York:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 3d inst., addressed to the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, together with your communication to the Secretary of War, which he has referred to our committee, has been laid before us, now in session here, and we submit the following reply which is made for the consideration of the public as well as of your society.

You close your letter by saying (speaking for the National Sculpture Society), "This society protests most emphatically against the action of your committee and will take every means of appealing to the public to judge between us." The means thus to be used have been exhibited by multiplied articles in the daily and weekly papers and by an appeal to the United States Senate, whose action plainly shows that your views were not entertained by that body, and these articles and the appeal, from their unusual and groundless charges against this committee, we would, from respect for your society, not have thought of attributing to your instigation but for the threat to make the appeal of which these articles are the evidence. It is believed that this course of conduct has been duly appreciated by the American public, distinguished for its love of fair play, and before whom the members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and the eminent national officers of the War Department have a claim to impartiality and fidelity to duty as fair at least as the members of your society. But lest others may be misled by those reiterated mis-statements, your assertions and conclusions need, perhaps a closer scrutiny.

It is to be observed that your letter exhausts itself in one main complaint, which is, that the National Sculpture Society was invited by this, the Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to appoint experts to advise upon the models placed in competition before this committee, and that these experts having acted, your society and the public had a right to expect that their expert advice once asked would be followed; and you choose to add that because it has not been done your society is compelled to infer, from all that has taken place, that it never was the intention of this committee to make any serious use of professional opinion but sought notoriety, easy, as you claim, to procure at the expense of others.

This complaint and inference this committee asserts, are not in any degree justified by the facts, to which your attention is now recalled; that your

assumption that because the advice once asked had to be followed is wholly unwarranted, and your inference, so grossly derogatory to the motives of the members of the committee is a gratuitous insult; and how great soever may have been the surprise or regret by your society that the advice of its experts was not followed, it can not exceed that felt by this committee that because of this you or your associates should express or entertain a thought, more discreditable far to you than to those against whom you have hastened to give it publicity.

Neither you nor those who, it must be at your suggestion, appeal to the public, undertake to point out the artistic superiority of the design you insist should have been selected over that which was chosen. You wholly ignore the fact that the author of the design selected is a member of your society, that he had acquired a high reputation in Europe, and has added greatly to it by his works in the United States; that although neglected by your committee at the first competition, he was given a place by the unanimous choice of this committee on the second competition without complaint from you; and that so far from any objection to this being then made by your society, the competition was renewed by the four selected for it, of whom each unsuccessful one has been paid and accepted the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars for the excellence displayed in his design, one thousand dollars being for the first model and two hundred and fifty dollars more for the second elaboration; and that you and your society's expert committee, who knew the second competition was intended and would soon take place, expressed no surprise or regret at the course this committee was pursuing as to the second competition in not again inviting a renewal of your advice, but having then received the vote of thanks of this committee, for your attention and services, (in itself indicative that all the advice anticipated from you had been received), said nothing, but have awaited the event, and when final action has not been in accordance with your opinion, choose to slander this committee and publish your libel under the guise of an appeal to the public. An ordinary sense of justice or of honor would have prompted you to express your now alleged surprise and regret when you first felt it and before this committee proceeded further upon its clear and expressed understanding of what was its right and duty. The only conclusion that can be drawn from this course on your part, we submit, is that you hoped to have the one now finally successful defeated; and having been disappointed you choose to disparage your successful fellow artist and society associate and to condemn this committee.

A short statement of the facts will demonstrate how pretentious are your claims that the committee was to be concluded by your experts' opinion and how unpardonable is your false imputation of dishonorable motives to the members of this committee.

At the twenty-third meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, held in Chicago, October 7th and 8th, 1891, a resolution was unanimously adopted authorizing the appointment by the President of the Society of a committee of five, the President of the Society to be an additional member and its presiding officer, whose duty it should be to erect at the National Capital a statue to General William Tecumseh Sherman.

The committee was authorized to take all the steps necessary to the desired end, and was given full powers.

The committee was selected and has given much time and earnest attention to the duty entrusted to it, reporting progress at each annual meeting of the society, and has received at each successive stage of its progress the society's approval and encouragement.

From the members of our society and its sister societies, from the Grand Army of the Republic and from citizen admirers of General Sherman, together with an appropriation made by Congress on the presentation of the case by our committee, the sum of \$96,000.00 has been given and granted for this purpose. The Act of Congress making its appropriation authorized the expenditure under the direction of the President of our Society, the Secretary of War and the Commanding General of the Army. These two officers of the Government were therefore made members of our committee, to act with us in the selection of the design.

When the financial part of the project was completed, the committee authorized its president to ask for designs for the statue.

In accordance with a circular letter to American artists, dated March 22d, 1895, and another circular setting forth fully the details of the competition, dated June 20th, 1895, twenty-three models from twenty sculptors were placed on public exhibition in the War Department at Washington, on January 1st, 1896, for examination by the committee; three of the twenty artists having presented two designs each.

In this last circular it was clearly expressed that the committee reserved the right to reject any and all designs.

At the *suggestion of the Secretary of the National Sculpture Society*, that society was asked to aid the committee in reaching a conclusion, but was not expected or requested to usurp its prerogative or conclusively determine the selection. The expert committee of the Sculpture Society, thus invited on suggestion, came from New York to Washington to examine the models and transmitted to us a written report of advice. Our committee, now including the Secretary of War and Commanding General of the Army, had also thoroughly studied the models and marked their opinions as to the relative merits of the designs. The conclusions of the Sherman Statute Committee were substantially the same as those of the Sculpture Society Committee, except that they selected Carl Rohl-Smith's model on account of the merits of his equestrian group as third in their opinion; and this decision was declared, and your society and those coming into the second competition were very well aware of the fact, and did not communicate the least objection.

The report of the Sculpture Committee stated that: "No one of the models seemed to express the character of the subject treated with sufficient force to warrant us in recommending its adoption for execution without a further and fuller expression of the subject on the part of the designer;" and recommended that the designs of Bartlett and Niehaus be selected for a fuller expression of the character of the subject and a second competition, "the Monument Committee still to reserve its right to reject both models;" this language quoted

being that of the Sculpture Committee and being clearly drawn from this committee's circular and giving approval thereof.

The committee did not call upon the Sculpture Society for their judgment in the second competition, because their opinion was already before the committee, and no desire to render further opinion was expressed.

This report of the experts was given careful consideration by the individual members of the committee, and it is a most unjust inference to conclude that because it was not followed it was ignored and intended to be ignored from the beginning. Indeed, the Sherman Statue Committee adopted this part of the recommendation of the National Sculpture Society and finding great merit, as they unanimously thought, in the design of J. Massey Rhind, (who has been considered by the Sculpture Committee as worthy of mention, but not of further consideration), and in the design of Carl Rohl-Smith, requested these four artists to elaborate their designs and submit them for the action of the committee on May 15th, 1896. This request was well known and those who acted on it fully understood that it was a renewed competition as between them.

This committee fully appreciated the aid of the National Sculpture Society, and supposing that the action taken being so nearly in accord with the recommendations of the Sculpture Committee, would be satisfactory to the society, passed a vote of thanks to them for their aid, which was duly transmitted and received.

This committee again assembled in Washington City in May and spent three days largely in examination of the models submitted in the second competition. Their individual conclusions were reached without communication of their views to each other, and at the final examination, at which were present the Honorable Secretary of War, the Commanding General of the Army and four members of this committee, each competitor fully explained the motive and ideas that he had expressed in his design. This each sculptor did to as full an extent as he saw fit, and without the least complaint as to want of opportunity to do so, and this advocacy was addressed to this committee, no experts being present, and was obviously intended to secure the favorable judgment of the committee alone. The models were on public exhibition for ten days, and all who desired had easy and free access to them. The models after final decision were left by the committee on exhibition and it was expected they would so continue for a reasonable time; and the early removal of them was at the instance of the competing artists themselves, and made by and for themselves.

The committee, having made this last inspection, then met in the office of the Secretary of War, and without the expression of any individual opinion, a ballot was taken, each member writing his choice upon a slip of paper. An examination of these ballots showed that four had named Carl Rohl-Smith and two one of the other artists. Two of the competitors were not named by any member of the committee. No member of the committee can give the vote of any member except his own. He had no means of knowing how his associates voted. A resolution then was *unanimously* adopted that the contract should be awarded to Carl Rohl-Smith; and there was then paid

the sums mentioned to the other artists and the same was accepted without objection.

This is a condensed and plain statement of the proceedings had; and we submit exhibits a fair and liberal treatment of the competitors, in accordance with the declared plan of the committee and the reserved rights of the committee as expressed and acknowledged.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee was organized at Raleigh, N. C., April 14th, 1865, and it is composed of commissioned officers who served with credit in that army. General Sherman was president of the Society up to his death in 1891, and he was succeeded by General Dodge. The members of the Sherman Statue Committee appointed by and for this Society all served with General Sherman and knew well his personal and mental characteristics, as did also the Commanding General of the Army. When General Sherman is placed before them in an art conception they believe that they are capable of judging whether the design represents their commander and friend as they knew him in War and Peace. The purpose of the statue committee was to secure, not only a work of art, but that it should also be truly representative of General Sherman. The sculpture committee of your society, whose members you say are so disappointed in our action, have not, to our knowledge, seen the accepted model. They in no way controvert the fact that the selected sculptor comprehended and produced, above all others, the only equestrian statue that depicted Sherman and his character to those who knew him, and presented a pedestal illustrative in its reliefs, of his military career and of the ideas of war and peace he entertained, and in its subordinate statues the different arms of the Union army that sustained him in heroic achievements.

The objection of the critics seems to arise from the fact that the committee, while following the advice given in selecting the two artists recommended by them, exercised their undoubted right to add two others in the second competition, and finally selected from these four that one by the committee deemed, upon the whole, the best, although not recommended by the experts. The committee did not, and could not, delegate their rights and duties to the experts, and were not concluded by their opinion. It is a well-understood principle that while expert opinions may be elicited and considered, those from whom final decision is demanded must take into consideration all the facts and circumstances of the case, and exercise their own judgment in arriving at a conclusion. This was exactly what was done, fairly and considerately and in the discharge of a trust for whose due execution the committee was to be and is alone responsible to their constituents and the public. For the sculpture committee to demand otherwise is to claim to usurp the committee's function, and to allow such demand would be for the committee to surrender its trust and forfeit the confidence of their associates. It is an unwarranted pretension to assume that the committee was not competent, with the study and aid it sought and used, to arrive at a reliable conclusion.

The design selected this committee deems not only worthy of the hero it represents, but to be of the highest artistic merit. The monument, in connection with the site, will be more appropriate than any one of the others. It

is drawn in simple but strong lines, the same as the Treasury building, to the south of which it must stand, and it is one that when in position, no matter in what direction you approach it, will impress the beholder with its beauty, its majesty and its faithful presentation, to the eye and mind, of its famous subject.

While the Statue Committee has not been able to satisfy the Sculpture Society, the selection made has received the unqualified approval of many distinguished soldiers and citizens who have seen the design, *which the critics have not*, and the committee believes that the statue will meet with the approval of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and the public; and that no soldier who ever saw Sherman, nor any American, who shall in the far future become familiar with his likeness, life and deeds, will fail to recognize in this bronze creation the person and characteristics of the general and man.

It is generally admitted that no such opportunity has been given, as in this competition, to the sculptors of America, and why your society should feel such a disappointment that one, who certainly has a creditable standing in this country and Europe, and who is one of your members, should be selected, is incomprehensible.

There never was a competition of this kind so free from outside influence as in this case, which is certainly to the great credit of the sculptors in the competition. They evidently, when they read the names of the committee who were to decide this question, felt that it would perform its duties to the best of its ability.

The committee was composed in both competitions of the Secretary of War, the Commanding General of the Army, the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, General John W. Noble, late Secretary of the Interior, Colonel D. B. Henderson, present Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and Colonel Cornelius Cadle, the Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and Chairman of the Shiloh National Park Commission.

Let the American public judge upon your appeal, whether you have had any right to claim superiority over these men from the exhibition of either superior intelligence, fidelity to duty, or the exercise of the qualities of gentlemen in your intercourse with your fellow-citizens.

G. M. DODGE,
JOHN W. NOBLE,
D. B. HENDERSON,
CORNELIUS CADLE,

*Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the
Army of the Tennessee.*

THE CONTRACT.

Articles of agreement entered into between Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, Nelson A. Miles, Major-General Commanding U. S. Army, and G. M. Dodge, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, of the first part, and Carl Rohl-Smith, sculptor, of Chicago, Illinois, of the second part.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, approved July 5th, 1892, the sum of fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a statue of the late General William T. Sherman, said site to be selected by and said pedestal to be erected under the supervision of the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and the Major-General Commanding the U. S. Army, and

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, approved March 2nd, 1895, an additional sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated for the completion of the equestrian statue of General William Tecumseh Sherman, and

WHEREAS, the party of the second part has submitted for the approval of the Committee of the Army of the Tennessee, a model of a pedestal and equestrian statue of the late General William Tecumseh Sherman, contemplated to be erected under the provisions of the said Acts of Congress, and said model, with certain suggested changes, has been approved by said committee, and is hereby referred to as showing the general plan and design of said pedestal and statue; and

WHEREAS, the parties of the first part have selected as a site for the said pedestal and statue, the section of the U. S. reservation known as the President's park, lying immediately south of the U. S. Treasury department building, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia; now

Therefore, it is hereby covenanted and agreed by and between the said Daniel S. Lamont, Nelson A. Miles and G. M. Dodge, on behalf of the U. S. of America, parties of the first part, and the said Carl Rohl-Smith, party of the second part, as follows:

First.

The party of the second part hereby covenants and agrees, for himself, heirs, executors and administrators; that he will design, model, sculpture, construct, erect and deliver within four years from the date of signing this agreement, a bronze equestrian statue of the late General William Tecumseh Sherman, together with a granite pedestal therefor, including certain bronze figures and other bronze work, and including also the foundation and base upon which said pedestal is to rest, all complete to constitute a monument; that he will erect said monument on the site selected as aforesaid, and upon the general design shown by the model approved by the Committee of the Army of the Tennessee, and an amended model as suggested to be prepared and submitted to the Committee of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and the Major-General Commanding the Army, and approved by them before work is commenced, which models are referred to as part of this agreement; and that he will also erect said monument in accordance with detailed plans on file in the War Department and with the following specifications:

PEDESTAL FOR STATUE OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

SPECIFICATIONS.

General Description. The proposed structure consists of a pedestal proper, terrace, and approaches, of granite masonry, resting on a foundation composed of concrete, squared stone masonry and brick masonry, as shown on the plans. Forms and dimensions must be obtained from the drawings; materials and workmanship must conform to these specifications.

Excavation. The shape and dimensions of the area covered by the concrete foundations are shown on the drawings; the bottom of the excavation must conform accurately thereto. That portion of the site directly under the pedestal proper, but greater by one foot in all directions than the base of the pedestal, must be excavated to a depth two feet greater than the remainder of the site. The minimum depths of excavation shall be, for the general excavation, four feet below the plane of site, and for that portion under the pedestal proper, six feet below the plane of site. Should a satisfactory foundation bed be not found at these depths, then the excavation must be carried down until a satisfactory bed is reached.

Concrete. All concrete used in the work must be made of Portland cement, sand, and broken stone, in the proportions of one, three, and five. The cement used in this, and all other foundation work, must conform to the following requirements:

1. It must be some well known brand of established durability, delivered in barrels showing the brand marks.
2. When tested for fineness, as recommended by the American Society of Civil Engineers, at least 95 per cent. must pass the number 50 sieve, and at least 85 per cent. must pass the number 100 sieve.
3. It must not show an initial set in less than forty-five minutes.
4. When mixed with three parts of sand, and made into standard briquettes, it must exhibit a tensile strength of not less than 175 lbs. per square inch after being kept in air for one day, and in water for twenty-seven days.
5. When made neat into wedge shaped pats about three inches on a side, half an inch thick on one side, and tapering to a thin edge at the other, and kept for twenty-eight days, in air, or water of normal temperature, it must show no sign of checking, warping, or other change in shape or volume.
6. It must be free from adulterations, and must not contain more than two per cent. of sulphuric acid. (SO_3)

Cement which, in any way, shows signs of adulteration or lack of permanency will be rejected.

The contractor must make some arrangement, satisfactory to the engineer in charge, whereby the cement may be delivered, for testing, at least one month before it is required for use, and kept secure from interference during the progress of the tests, and until it is used. Every fifth barrel of each lot will be tested, but if a lot is accepted, and any portion of it is found to be damaged when it is opened for use, the damaged barrel or barrels must be at once removed from the premises by the contractor.

The sand used for concrete must be clean and sharp, and free of pebbles larger than a pea.

Broken stone must be granite or gneiss of established durability. It must break, as nearly as possible, in cubical form, and must not contain an excessive quantity of mica. Gneiss, which in breaking, separates into flakes along the lines of lamination, will not be accepted. The stone must be entirely clean, but may range in size from that which will just pass a half-inch ring to that which will just pass a two-inch ring. The concrete must be mixed as follows: The cement and sand must be well mixed, dry; then enough water to form a stiff paste must be added, and thoroughly incorporated; the mortar must then be spread in a uniform layer, on the mixing boards. The required quantity of broken stone having been wetted with as much water as it will absorb, and no more, must be spread in a uniform layer over the mortar. The entire mass must then be turned, from two opposite sides, away from the centre, and then back again, being kept all the time in a layer of uniform thickness. This must be repeated until the concrete is thoroughly mixed; it must then be deposited, without delay, in layers not exceeding six inches in thickness, and rammed until the water appears on the surface. The surface of the rammers must be of hard wood, so as not to crush the fragments of stone, in ramming. The concrete must be mixed in batches of such a size that four men can turn and mix a batch in a few minutes, in the manner specified.

The concrete under the pedestal proper must be put in first; it must be brought up, with vertical sides, to a thickness of four feet. Plank molds must be used, where necessary to retain the concrete.

After the concrete under the pedestal proper has set sufficiently for the molds to be removed, the concrete will be put in over the remainder of the site, and brought up to a thickness of two feet. This latter portion must be separated from that under the pedestal proper, by a layer of building paper, so as to secure a slip joint between the two masses.

No load will be imposed upon the concrete for at least two weeks after it is all finished; meanwhile, the contractor must protect it from injury and keep it clean.

Squared Stone Masonry. Above the concrete, the foundations of the pedestal proper, of the terrace walls, and of the buttresses on either side of each flight of steps, must be built of squared stone masonry. The foundations of the steps must be of the same sort of masonry, up to the level of the beds of the lowest steps.

All squared stone masonry must be laid in cement of the same quality as specified for concrete, mixed with fine, clean, sharp sand, in the proportion of one to three. The sand must be entirely free of gravel, and equal in quality to the gray sand dredged from the Potomac river.

The stone must be granite or gneiss, of established durability; the contractor must state the quarry from which he proposes to obtain it. All the stones must be squared up, so as to be truly rectangular in shape. No stone shall be used that is less than nine inches thick. In all stones, the smaller horizontal dimension must be between one and two and a half times the thickness; the

greater horizontal dimension must not be less than twice, nor greater than four times the thickness, nor greater than two and a half times the smaller horizontal dimension. No stone shall be used that contains less than one cubic foot; in the foundation of the pedestal, the minimum size for any stone shall be two cubic feet.

Joints and beds that appear on the faces of the foundations must not exceed three-fourths of an inch; in the interior, they must not exceed one and one-half inches at any point.

No stone shall be bedded on spalls, but all beds must be kept full. Every stone must be completely bedded in mortar, and all the joints must be filled, by grouting, if necessary. Mortar for grouting must be mixed in the proportion of one to two and a half.

Squared stone masonry need not be laid in courses, but it must be thoroughly bonded together, by frequent headers. In the case of walls less than six feet thick, at least one-sixth of the wall must be made up of headers extending clear through.

The exposed edges of all beds and joints must be neatly pointed and struck under strong pressure, so as to leave the mortar with a hard, smooth, surface. This must be done on all faces, whether they will be subsequently protected by other masonry or not.

Neither the squared stone masonry under the terrace walls and the steps, nor the brickwork hereinafter described, will be built until the pedestal proper has been completed—cut stone and all—and allowed to stand for at least one month.

Brickwork. The terrace flags, and the middle and ends of all steps except the lowest ones, must be supported on brick walls, as shown in the plans. For this work, only selected, sound, hard-burned, red bricks will be allowed; they must be carefully laid in mortar made as specified for the squared stone masonry, with every fourth course headers. The bricks must be well moistened before being laid, and all joints must be completely filled with mortar.

After the brickwork is completed, the hollows under the terrace flags must be filled with clean gravel.

General Precautions. No masonry of any description, including concrete, shall be laid in freezing weather; in dry or hot weather, all new work must be protected from the sun, and kept well moistened until the mortar is thoroughly set. These precautions apply to the cut stonework, as well as to the foundations.

Granite Work. The pedestal proper, the terrace flags, terrace walls, and the steps, must all be made of granite, of a suitable character for monumental work, to be approved by the parties of the first part or their agent. It must be of stone of established durability and handsome appearance. It must be free from pyrites or other constituents which will decompose under atmospheric influences, and stain the stone. Satisfactory evidence to this effect must be furnished. The stone must be such that it will take a durable finish, leaving the tool marks fresh and distinct. It must be capable of being cut in the forms shown on the drawings, with all edges sharp and true.

The shape and size of every stone are shown in the drawings, and these

must be strictly followed. No stone will be accepted which is cracked, broken, or patched; or which has any defects anywhere, that will affect its strength or durability; or which has, upon any of its exposed faces, any spot, or stain, or other defects, or any irregular segregation of its constituents, which will mar the appearance of the stone, and detract from the uniformity of its grain. The joints of the terrace flags, and all top surfaces upon which statues are to rest (courses G & O, and small corner pedestals) must be pean hammered. All other exposed surfaces must be finished with what is known as eight cut work; the bushing must be done with sharp hammers, the marks running cross-wise (or with the flow) on washes, with the run of moldings, and in vertical planes on vertical or battered surfaces. The terrace flags upon which the different planes of the terrace pavement intersect, must show the mitre lines, sharp and true.

All joints and beds must be kept full and true; joints must be not less than one-eighth inch, nor more than three-sixteenth inch thick; beds must be not less than three-sixteenth inch, nor more than one-fourth inch thick, and must be uniform in each course.

The ashlar in the terrace walls must extend clear through the wall with inner faces vertical; the quoins must all be full squares; the four corner pedestals must each be in one piece; the top stones of the terrace walls extend, in one piece each, eight feet three inches long, from the centres of the small pedestals, to points between the buttresses of the steps; these stones must be cut as shown, so as to form a coping for the terrace walls, and a continuation of the terrace pavement. The lines in which the terrace pavement intersects the inner faces of the coping, and the inner faces of the small pedestals, must be given a very slight fall, from the inner corners of the pedestals, in either direction, to provide for draining the valleys in the corners of the terrace.

The eight buttresses on the sides of the four flights of steps must be made in one piece each; they must be shouldered into the foundations, as shown, and dowelled to the terrace walls to prevent their moving.

Each step must be made in two pieces with a keyed joint in the middle. The lowest step of each flight to be securely anchored to the foundation, and the others must be securely shouldered, each against the next lower one. Each step must have a half-inch wash on its top surface.

All the granite work must be laid in imported La Farge Portland cement, and fine, clean, sharp sand, mixed in the proportion of one to three. This cement must be the best of its kind, and every barrel must show the brand mark. It must be tested for uniformity, proper seasoning and good condition. Any barrels that test seriously below the average, or that are in any way damaged, will be condemned, and must be immediately removed by the contractor.

All beds must be completely filled with the mortar specified; all joints must be filled by grouting; before this is done, the exposed edges of the joints must be tightly stopped with wooden wedges, or otherwise, so as to prevent the grout from running out on the finished faces. Mortar for grouting must be mixed in the proportion of one to two and a half.

All joints and beds must be kept free of mortar for one inch from their

exposed edges, or else have the mortar cleaned out to this depth, while it is still green; the cleaning must be thoroughly done, with root brushes and sapolio, if necessary; corn brushes and acids must not be used. As soon as possible after cleaning, the beds and joints must be pointed, in the following manner:

La Farge cement and sand, in the proportion of one to two, must be made into mortar of a uniform, mealy consistency; this pointing mortar must be made in very small quantities, that it may all be used before setting begins. It must be applied to the beds and joints with the trowel and straight edge, and then pounded in with a hammer and caulking-iron,—the latter to have an edge about three inches long, and one-eighth inch thick. The mortar must be pounded until the water appears on the surface. When the beds and joints have been completely filled in this way, the exposed edges must be given a hard, smooth, surface, by rubbing with a suitable tool, under strong pressure. Especial care must be exercised in pointing joints which, if open, would admit water to the foundations.

The surfaces of the beds and joints must all be kept well moistened during pointing, and the exposed edges of the finished beds and joints must be protected from the sun, and kept wet until the pointing mortar has thoroughly set.

The masonry of the pedestal proper must be thoroughly tied together by clamps, as shown in the drawings; these clamps must be made of wrought iron or mild steel bars, one and one-quarter inches in diameter. Each anchor must be turned down three inches at each end, for insertion into the stones, and must be two feet long, between bends. All anchors must be made into finished forms, and then galvanized, with as heavy a coat of zinc as they will take. Before being put in position, each anchor must also be dipped in hot asphaltum. Channels must be cut from anchor holes to the edges of the stones in which to bed the anchors. All space around the anchors, in holes and channels, must be completely filled with mortar.

The lowest step of each flight must be anchored, at its middle point, to the foundations, by two anchors similar to those specified for the pedestal, except that they must be made of 2 inch x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch bars, must turn into the step but one inch, and must be two feet six inches long, between bends.

All anchor and lewis holes must be concealed, in finished work.

The contractor must cut all the holes necessary for fastening the bronze work to the pedestal, as indicated in the specifications for bronze work.

After completing the pedestal, he must do all grading necessary to establish the grades as originally shown, around the pedestal to the satisfaction of the engineer in charge.

He must leave the premises entirely clean, and deliver the monument free of all encumbrances.

After the completion of the pedestal, he must erect a tight board fence, not less than ten feet high, all around it, and at such distance from it as may be directed by the engineer in charge. One or more suitable doors, provided with locks, must be made in this fence, at points indicated by the engineer in charge.

It is to be distinctly understood that all the work herein specified is to be the best of its kind, both in materials and workmanship. Anything necessary to accomplish this must be included, whether shown or specified or not. The decision of the engineer in charge as to all questions of details, methods, and interpretation of drawings and specifications shall be final. The work must be delivered in a clean and perfect condition, and free from all defects.

It must be completed at least three months before any of the bronze work is ready to be delivered. The pedestal proper must be completed for at least one month before the foundations of the terrace and approaches, above the concrete, or the cut stone work of the same, are executed, to allow for any possible settlement under the pedestal proper.

Lettering. All lettering in the granite shall be done in accordance with the instructions of the parties of the first part or their authorized agent.

Bronze Work. The main pedestal carries the equestrian portrait-statue of General Sherman, - - - - - Height 17 feet 6 inches.
 Group representing "War," - - - - - Height 8 feet 6 inches.
 Group representing "Peace," - - - - - Height 8 feet 6 inches.
 Bas relief "Marching through Georgia," - - - - -
 - - - - - Size 7 feet 6 inches x 3 feet 9 inches.
 Bas relief "Battle of Atlanta," - - - - - Size 7 feet 6 inches x 3 feet 9 inches.
 Bas relief "General Sherman planning while the Army sleeps," - - - - - Size 4 feet 0 inch x 3 feet 9 inches.
 Bas relief "Missionary Ridge," - - - - - Size 4 feet 0 inch x 3 feet 9 inches.
 Badge of Society of the Army of the Tennessee, - - - - - Size 5 feet 0 inch x 1 foot 6 inches.
 Coat of Arms of the United States, - - - - - Size 5 feet 0 inch x 1 foot 6 inches.

On the four corner pedestals:

Statue representing "The Corps of Engineers," - - - - - Height 6 feet 6 inches.
 Statue representing "The Cavalry," - - - - - Height 6 feet 6 inches.
 Statue representing "The Artillery," - - - - - Height 6 feet 6 inches.
 Statue representing "The Infantry," - - - - - Height 6 feet 6 inches.
 Eight portrait medallions of the General's Corps Commanders, - - - - - Size 1 foot 3 inches x 1 foot 3 inches.

Models of the above must be prepared by the party of the second part and submitted for the approval of the parties of the first part, before the statues, etc., are cast.

All of the above mentioned statuary, bas reliefs, medallions, and emblems are to be cast in United States standard bronze, from one-quarter of an inch to three-eighths of an inch in thickness, by a reputable bronze founder in the most artistic and workmanlike manner. Samples of metal taken from the bronze from which any one of the castings is made, shall be subject to test and assay at the request of the parties of the first part or their authorized agent, in charge of the work.

All the bronze in the castings shall be free from sulphur, and shall be so cleaned that no acid or other substance will wash down over, or stain the pedestals.

The castings shall be perfect reproductions of the approved models, and all the pieces in any one statue shall be perfectly shouldered, tightly jointed, and

securely bolted together, all exposed joints and seams shall be so made as not to show when finished.

The castings shall be inspected and approved at the foundry by the authorized agent of the first part, before acceptance.

The bottom edge of the plinth of all the statues shall be planed or filed true and out of wind, so as to fit closely to the granite.

The equestrian statue shall have two pieces of steel, two and half inches square, cast solid in one of the fore legs and in one of the hind legs of the horse; these pieces of steel are to extend into the granite cap-stone, one foot, and to be secured firmly in place by type-metal, run hot around them.

In addition to these steel bars, there shall also be two bronze expansion bolts, one and one-half inches in diameter, put down through the bronze plinth, extending into the granite cap-stone nine inches, the bolts to be of Tobin bronze.

All of the other statues shall be securely fastened to the granite with bronze expansion bolts of a suitable size, and of the same material above mentioned.

All bas reliefs, medallions and emblems are to be securely fastened to the granite with bronze bolts of the same metal as the bas reliefs, and the outside ends of bolts to be headed and finished so as not to show.

All the work of securing statues, bas reliefs, medallions and emblems, to the granite work shall be executed by first-class mechanics in a first-class manner to the satisfaction of the agent of the parties of the first part.

The party of the second part must take all necessary precautions to protect the granite and bronze work from damage and the outer face of the granite from staining, and will be held responsible therefor until the entire work is completed and accepted and transferred to the parties of the first part.

Second.

The party of the second part further covenants and agrees that he will construct and erect the pedestal of the monument in accordance with plans on file in the War Department.

Third.

The party of the second part further covenants, promises and agrees that he will himself model and design said equestrian statue and other bronze work, and will not devolve such portion of the work upon others; that he will complete the entire pedestal, statue, etc., within four years from the date of signing this contract, at his own risk and expense; and that upon the completion of said pedestal and statue the same shall, upon being accepted by the parties of the first part, be free from any and all incumbrances.

Fourth.

In consideration of the faithful performance by the party of the second part of the foregoing covenants and agreements, the parties of the first part covenant and agree to pay for said monument, out of the appropriations aforesaid, the aggregate sum of seventy-nine thousand dollars (\$79,000.00)

and from funds subscribed and furnished by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the further sum of eleven thousand dollars (\$11,000.00), and it is hereby covenanted and agreed that this contract does not involve the United States Government, or its representatives herein named, for a greater sum than seventy-nine thousand dollars, and that the additional sum named of eleven thousand dollars (\$11,000.00) is to be paid by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, through its President, General G. M. Dodge, one of the signers of this contract. Payments shall be made from the United States funds available as follows:

First. \$5,000.00 when the foundation has been completed to the satisfaction of the agent of the parties of the first part, and is ready for setting the pedestal.

Second. \$15,000.00 when the pedestal is completed to the satisfaction of the agent of the parties of the first part, and is ready for the equestrian statue.

Third. \$15,000.00 when the terrace is completed to the satisfaction of the agent of the parties of the first part and is ready for the bronze work.

Fourth. \$5,000.00 when the entire granite work and brick work are completed to the satisfaction of the agent of the parties of the first part.

Fifth. \$20,000.00 upon the completion of the bronze equestrian statue, the smaller statues, groups, bas reliefs, badges, emblems, etc., their inspection and acceptance at the foundry by the agent of the parties of the first part and their delivery free from all encumbrances of every character to the agent of the parties of the first part, on the ground, in good order, at the site of the statue.

Sixth. \$19,000.00 when the bronze statues, emblems, bas reliefs, etc., are all in position and the whole work is completed to the entire satisfaction of and accepted by the parties of the first part or their authorized agent.

The \$11,000.00 to be paid by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, through its President, will be paid as follows:

First. \$2,000.00 on signing of the contract for work on accepted models.

Second. \$2,500.00 when plaster models of the equestrian group is accepted.

Third. \$2,500.00 when plaster models of the two groups, bas reliefs and emblems are accepted.

Fourth. \$2,500.00 when plaster models of the four corner figures are accepted.

Fifth. \$1,500.00 when all the bronze work has been cast and accepted at the foundry.

It is further agreed, that before fourth and fifth payments are made by the United States, the party of the second part shall furnish proof that the pedestal and statue, so far as these and previous payments are concerned, are free from all encumbrances, and that before the final payment is made, proof must be furnished that the statue, pedestal, etc., is free from all encumbrances.

Fifth.

It is further covenanted and agreed by and between said parties of the first and second part, respectively, that no change of any kind or character whatever shall be made in respect to the general design and erection of said monument, from that which is hereinbefore expressed, unless such change be agreed to in writing and signed by the parties hereto, respectively; and the party of the second part shall make no claim of any kind or character whatsoever for any extra compensation in connection with the design and construction of said monument, either for services rendered or materials furnished.

Sixth.

It is further agreed by and between said parties of the first and second part that the said party of the second part shall promptly and without delay, commence the work hereby contracted for and shall prosecute the same with all due diligence so as to secure the completion thereof within the time limited by this contract; that if he shall fail to commence the said work promptly as herein provided, or shall fail in the judgment of the parties of the first part to diligently prosecute the same as herein provided, or in any way or for any cause shall fail to prosecute the same according to the specifications and requirements of this contract, then and in either case, the said parties of the first part shall have the power to annul this contract, by giving notice in writing to that effect to the party of the second part or his legal representatives, and upon the giving of such notice, all moneys unpaid on account of this contract shall be and become forfeited to the United States, and the parties of the first part shall thereupon be authorized to proceed to provide for the completion, construction and erection of said monument, wholly free and discharged from any and all obligations to the party of the second part in respect of the matters and things mentioned in this contract, with the right on the part of the United States, to compensation from the party of the second part for such damages as may result from his failure to faithfully keep and perform this agreement.

Seventh.

No member of Congress or delegate to Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit which may arise therefrom.

In Witness Whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set their hands at Washington, District of Columbia, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1896.

Witness:

EDWARD A. GAY,

DANIEL S. LAMONT,

Secretary of War.

EDWARD DAVIS,

NELSON A. MILES,

Captain and A. D. C.

Major General, Commanding U. S. Army.

EDWARD A. GAY,

G. M. DODGE,

President Society Army of the Tennessee.

W. R. HARRISON,

C. ROHL-SMITH,

Sculptor.

(Executed in quintuplicate.)

The Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee met at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, on Wednesday, November 18th, 1896, at the call of the President. There were present the following members: General G. M. Dodge, General J. W. Noble, Colonel A. Jacobson, General A. Hickenlooper, Colonel Cornelius Cadle; Colonel D. B. Henderson being absent.

General Dodge announced that he had appointed General Hickenlooper, a member of the committee in place of Colonel How, deceased.

Colonel Jacobson moved that General John W. Noble be selected as treasurer of the committee in place of Colonel How, deceased, and this motion was unanimously adopted.

General Dodge announced that the contract awarded to Carl Rohl-Smith was about to be executed.

It was agreed that the committee should individually submit in writing to General Dodge their opinion upon—

First:—Style of the inscription upon the monument, in addition to the name of WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN pertaining to or associated with his characteristics, his rank, etc.

Second:—Character of the inscription identifying the Society of the Army of the Tennessee with the erection of the monument.

The committee then considered the names of the officers whose bas-reliefs, eight in number, should appear upon the monument, and, upon motion of General Hickenlooper, it was agreed provisionally, subject to further consideration, that the following be selected:

General J. B. McPHERSON,
General O. O. HOWARD,
General JOHN A. LOGAN,
General G. M. DODGE,
General FRANK P. BLAIR,
General T. E. G. RANSOM,
General A. J. SMITH,
General B. H. GRIERSON.

Colonel Cadle, the secretary of the committee, then read his report to be submitted to the Society at its meeting tomorrow, and this report was approved by the committee. (See pages 86 to 115.)

Colonel Cadle also made the following report of the financial account of the late treasurer, which was approved.

Statement of the account of the late Colonel James F. How, as treasurer of the Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, prepared from his books by Cornelius Cadle, secretary of the committee, and found upon audit of that committee, on November 18th, 1896, to be correct.

On hand at the last report of Colonel How made at our meeting in Cincinnati, September 16th, 1895, and on deposit in the St. Louis Trust Co., - - - - - \$13,332 49
Received on accrued interest since, - - - - - 375 85

CREDIT.

Amounts since paid upon warrants of General G. M. Dodge, President, approved by the committee, for premiums for merit of designs submitted:

To H. K. Bush-Brown,	- - - - -	\$1,000 00
C. H. Niehaus,	- - - - -	1,250 00
P. W. Bartlett,	- - - - -	1,250 00
J. Massey Rhind,	- - - - -	1,250 00

EXPENSES.

Printing, typewriting, advertising, rent of rooms for exhibition of models, unpacking, placing and repacking models, and other expenses of the committee from

1891 to date,	- - - - -	\$1,942 19
Balance,	- - - - -	7,016 15

\$13,708 34 \$13,708 34

Balance now in the St. Louis Trust Company, per their books, \$7,016 15
St. Louis, *November 18, 1896.*

The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

G. M. DODGE,
President.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Secretary.

Upon motion of Colonel W. T. Shaw, the report was received, approved and ordered printed in the next annual volume.

The President:—There should be a report from the committee upon a statue to General Grant, appointed at our 1895 meeting in Cincinnati. Colonel Cadle is the secretary of that committee, and will make a report.

Colonel Cadle:—Mr. President, I submit the following report of the action of the committee upon the Grant memorial. The action of the Society is found on pages 69, 71, 100, 101 of our volume for 1895. The resolution of the Society was:

“Resolved, That it is the desire and judgment of this Society that the general government should erect a suitable statue at Washington, D. C., to the memory of General Grant, to commemorate his great service to his country as a soldier and commander, and the President of this Society shall designate a committee of nine to bring this matter to the attention of Con-

gress, and the President of this Society shall be chairman of said committee."

And you appointed the following committee: General O. O. Howard, Captain R. S. Tuthill, Colonel W. F. Vilas, Colonel D. B. Henderson, Colonel W. P. Hepburn, Captain J. A. T. Hull, Honorable Hugh R. Belknap, General J. A. Williamson, General J. C. Breckinridge.

Extract from the Minute Book:

The committee met at the call of the chairman in Washington, at the Arlington Hotel, on January 15th, 1896. There were present: General Grenville M. Dodge, Chairman; Colonel William F. Vilas, Colonel David B. Henderson, Colonel William P. Hepburn, General J. A. Williamson, Captain J. A. T. Hull, Honorable Hugh R. Belknap; and absent, General Oliver O. Howard, Captain Richard S. Tuthill, General J. C. Breckinridge.

Upon motion of Captain J. A. T. Hull, Colonel Cornelius Cadle, Recording Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, was elected Secretary of the committee.

After consideration of the object of the Society, the following resolution was offered by Hon. Hugh R. Belknap, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Honorable J. A. T. Hull, M. C.; Honorable William F. Vilas, U. S. S., and Honorable W. P. Hepburn, M. C., members of our Society, be appointed an executive committee from this committee to take charge of and secure the needed legislation and appropriations from Congress to secure the erection of the statue of General U. S. Grant, recommended by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Colonel David B. Henderson offered the following resolution which, after full consideration, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the statue for General Grant, recommended by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, should cost approximately \$250,000.00, including pedestal and all the work and property necessary for the erection and completion of the same, and the executive committee is hereby directed to memorialize Congress accordingly.

Resolved further, That Congress be asked to designate the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and the Commanding General of the Army, to select the site, pass upon the models, and have entire charge of the erection of said statue, and of the carrying out of the resolution of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and of these resolutions.

Resolved further, That Congress be requested to make, as a preliminary appropriation, the sum of \$10,000.00 to be used by the committee, consisting of the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and the Commanding General of the Army, as a fund to procure models of a statue to General Grant from which a selection may be made.

The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Secretary.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman.

Attached hereto is House Bill No. 4588, introduced into the House of Representatives, January 22d, 1896, by Colonel W. P. Hepburn, and now pending.

54TH CONGRESS, }
1st Session. } H. R. 4588.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 22, 1896.

Mr. Hepburn introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed.

A BILL.

To provide for the erection of a statue of General U. S. Grant.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Major-General Grenville M. Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and the Major-General Commanding the Army of the United States, be, and they are hereby, created a commission to select a site and secure the erection of a statue of the late General Ulysses S. Grant; said statue to not cost in excess of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. That said commission is authorized to select any unoccupied square or reservation, or part thereof, in the District of Columbia, on which to erect the said statue.

SEC. 3. That the said commission is authorized and required to advertise for plans, specifications, and models for the base, pedestal, and statue provided for in section one, and may pay to competing artists for the same and for expenses incident to making such selection, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one of which plans, specifications, or models shall, if deemed sufficiently meritorious by the commission, be selected, or the commission may select any part of any of the plans, specifications, or models that it may elect, and that it can use.

SEC. 4. That as soon as practicable after the selection authorized by section three is made, said commission shall, on behalf of the United States, enter into contract with the proper person or persons, as said commission shall determine, for the furnishing of all materials, skill, and labor, and the doing of all necessary and proper things and acts necessary to erect and complete in the highest and best manner and form of art the statue provided for in section one: *Provided*, That the consideration to be paid by the terms of said contract shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and forty thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of War shall from time to time detail such officer from the Engineer Corps of the Army as said commission may desire to inspect material and work and generally superintend the erection of said statue under the direction of said commission.

SEC. 5. That said commission shall, upon the completion of said statue make all needful arrangements for the unveiling of said statue with proper ceremonies, in which the President of the United States, the judges of the Supreme Court, and the members of the two houses of the Congress, the

official representatives of foreign Governments resident in Washington, and such other persons as the commission may determine, shall be invited to be present and participate.

Upon motion of General John McArthur, the report was received and ordered printed in the annual report.

Captain Everest:—Mr. President, I had the pleasure of meeting the Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in Chicago, day before yesterday morning, with the Quartermaster-General. The Quartermaster-General desired me to say to you that there was in his hands something like two hundred and seventy odd dollars for the Sherman statue, that was contributed by members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The President:—There is about twenty-two hundred dollars in their hands. We have been unable to collect that fund, but are making an effort to do so.

General Fullerton, Chairman of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission is with us today. His commission is taking great interest in marking the positions of the Army of the Tennessee at Chattanooga, and I know our Society will be glad to hear from him.

General Fullerton:—Mr. President, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission has finally acquired the land known as the "Craven plateau" on the side of Lookout mountain. We have been negotiating for such for about two years. The prices first asked were most exorbitant, but we finally succeeded in acquiring the land at reasonable figures. We are now prepared to mark the positions of the troops of the Army of the Tennessee on the battlefield of Lookout mountain. There has been some little doubt about a certain point on the field fought over by Osterhaus' division, and, before marking the lines, we wish to have that cleared up. There will be no trouble at all in settling this matter. I shall be pleased, after this meeting, to talk with some of the comrades present, who were in that engagement. General H. V. Boynton, the historian of our commission, was to have been here today, but he telegraphed that he has been detained in Chattanooga by a very important matter. He also wished to talk with you concerning the location of Osterhaus' troops, both on Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge. But I am sure there will be no trouble at all in fixing these positions.

We wish for consultation only in order that you may agree with us in marking the lines.

Colonel Cadle:—Mr. President, the Shiloh Battlefield Commission has prepared a topographical map of the field. We have made a very complete survey of the nine square miles of that field, and have a map, a blue print of which is on exhibition on the other side of the hall. Major Reed, a member of our Society, the secretary and historian of the commission, has brought the map here in order to have those who were at Shiloh look at it. We have located the exact positions of the camps of every Union command that was there on the morning of the 6th of April, and we have located them in most places by finding the "Sibley" tent ring marks and those of the officers' tents and the sinks, the ditches that are just barely visible upon the ground, but they *are* there so that we absolutely identify the exact position of each regiment.

The battle lines that are sketched upon another, the preliminary map, also before you, showing the first day's fight, have been made from a study of the reports, and the evidence of survivors. We should be glad to have this map studied by all of you who were at Shiloh, and to have your criticisms.

Captain E. B. Hamilton:—Mr. President, within the last few weeks there has died a companion known to all of you, and a warm personal friend of many of you. I refer to General James D. Morgan, late acting President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. I believe that it is fitting that this Society express its sentiments to its sister society, intermingled as the members of these societies were during the struggles in the war of the rebellion. I desire to offer the following resolution:

We have learned with much sorrow of the death of General James D. Morgan, at Quincy, Illinois, on the 12th of September, 1896. He entered the service of the United States in 1861, as an officer of the 10th Illinois infantry, and rose to the rank of Brevet-Major-General of Volunteers. At the time of his death he was the acting President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which position he had held many years.

He was a patriotic and enthusiastic soldier, a trusted and efficient officer in every position he held,—a public spirited and noble citizen.

As friend, citizen, soldier, and commander, we held him in high esteem.

To the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, we extend our sympathy; and to his widow, we offer our tenderest condolence in her great bereavement and unmeasured sorrow.

That a copy hereof be furnished to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and to Mrs. James D. Morgan.

I move that this be adopted as expressing the feeling of this Society.

The motion unanimously prevailed.

General John C. Black:—Mr. President, I wish to make an inquiry as to the status of the application of Judge Raymond.

The President:—I am going to call that up.

General Black:—Mr. President, in order that that may be before the Society properly, I ask that notice may be given of such an amendment to the Constitution as will allow Charles W. Raymond, and those similarly situated to him, to become members by the vote of the Society. The situation, if you will allow me to state it briefly, is that Raymond's father, an officer of the Army of the Tennessee, died in battle, honorably, before the formation of our civic federation. His son has now no father to succeed, therefore, under the strict letter of our rules he could not become a member.

It is suggested that I should state to the Society that Judge Raymond is a member of the Loyal Legion, that we made such arrangements as that he could enter.

General McNulta:—In the matter that was up before the Society a few minutes ago, General Hickenlooper, Colonel Grant and myself have had a conference, and it was decided that I should present the matter for the consideration of the Society, and I have drafted it in this form so that it may go in the minutes provided it is found to be sufficient, and to be acted upon at the next meeting:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

That the Fifth Amendment to the Third Amendment be amended by adding the following:

"The sons and daughters who have heretofore been designated by members as their successors, and also the sons and daughters who may hereafter be nominated for membership by any such member, shall be entitled to mem-

bership, if of legal age, upon the payment of the fees and dues prescribed in the Third Amendment to the by-laws.

And the sons and daughters, when of legal age, of any deceased officer who was entitled to membership by creditable service in the Army of the Tennessee, but who died without becoming a member of the Society, may, upon written application, approved by the President and a majority vote of the members present at any regularly called meeting of the Society, become a member, but any such membership shall be subject to the payment of the fees and dues heretofore specified."

Captain Sexton:—I do not believe that our rules are so technical that we cannot admit Judge Raymond. I think we can elect him a member of this Society on his application, and I so move.

The President:—I think that would be overriding the Constitution, which cannot be done by a motion. It can come in at the next meeting, under the proposed amendment.

Captain S. H. M. Byers:—Mr. President, my attention has been called frequently, within the last few years, to the great quantity of valuable historical matter scattered in the families of members of this Society. In many cases these documents are in the hands of children who do not know their value. Major Newsham, for instance, who died in Evansville a short time ago, had some very important autograph letters of General Grant, pertaining to the Donelson and Tennessee river movements. I wish to ask if this Society can devise any way of gathering in these scattered documents. There are many families who know not the value of them, and such papers ought to be gathered somewhere for preservation.

The President:—We have no system for preserving these records. It seems to me they should be placed in the archives of the War Department. If they would so present them, they would probably be better preserved than in any other way.

General John C. Black:—Every original document properly authenticated, if sent to the Bureau of the War Department for the preservation of the archives of the Union and Confederate armies, even at this late day will be accepted, examined and upon approval will be published, and thus given the most permanent possible form.

Colonel Cadle:—Mr. President, I want to add to General Black's statement this fact—the War Records office of the War Department will return, after copying, the original papers to the party

sending them, if so requested, but I want also to say that the proper place for such original papers is with the War Department.

The Board of War Records is composed of Major George W. Davis, U. S. A., Mr. Leslie J. Perry, and Mr. Joseph W. Kirkley.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee is indebted to these gentlemen for their careful editing and publication of every order, letter and report, that shows our work.

The President:—The War Department is a better place to preserve them than any other.

Captain H. I. Smith:—Mr. President, there is living in a small town in the northern part of Iowa, the widow of Colonel Dougherty, who was Colonel of the 22nd Illinois. If I understand it, General Grant was commissioned Colonel of the 21st Illinois, while Colonel Dougherty was commissioned Colonel of the 22nd. They were both lieutenants in the same regiment in the Mexican War. Colonel Dougherty led the brigade of which I was a member at the battle of Belmont, Mo. He lost his leg in that battle and died from the effects a few years afterward. His widow drew a pension of thirty dollars a month, until she unfortunately married a poor man and forfeited her pension. She is now living in a little town in northern Iowa, reduced to poverty and is actually taking in washing to keep body and soul together. I ask if there can be some action by which this Society can memorialize congress to come to her relief. If there are any of the 22nd Illinois here they will recollect Colonel Dougherty.

Captain Everest:—Is she a widow now?

Captain Smith:—No, sir; her second husband is living.

The President:—I am asked by the local committee to state to the Society that we will assemble here at 7:30 o'clock, and proceed to the banquet hall in a body.

I wish to call the attention of the Society to the fact that I have received a letter from Mrs. Logan, in relation to the collection made by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee for the Logan statue in Washington. It is a matter that we can not take up in detail here. The chairman of that committee is dead, and there is no member of the committee now living, I think, excepting General Henderson, who is in California. He informed me that he would be unable to do anything in the matter, and I therefore ask the Society to grant me the privilege of selecting a

small committee living in Chicago, to which I can refer this letter, and have them take it up and investigate, and make report to us, if necessary, in the future.

Captain Everest moved that a committee of three be appointed, as suggested by the President, and the motion prevailed. The President appointed as the committee, General R. N. Pearson, Captain J. G. Everest, and Colonel W. A. Jenkins.

On motion of Colonel Jas. N. McArthur, the thanks of the Society were extended to the local committees having charge of the arrangements for the meeting of the Society, for the very efficient services rendered in providing for the entertainment and comfort of its members, and to the companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the officers of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, to the ladies committee, and others, for the courtesies so generously bestowed, and which contributed so much to the success of the meeting.

General Stibbs:—I notice that within the past five minutes there has entered the room a worthy member of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Captain O. W. Norton, of Chicago, Illinois. Captain Norton, although he is entirely blind, is still engaged in active business, and he is a man who never misses a reunion, if he can get there. He was at our last meeting of the Loyal Legion in Chicago, and having heard us tell there of the meeting of this Society he called me up, and asked the particulars, and said I guess I will have to go down and see the boys. I would like your permission to bring him forward and introduce him.

Captain Norton was introduced to the Society, and made the following remarks:

MR. COMMANDER, GENTLEMEN OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:

It is very unexpected to me to be introduced in this way. I am not at all accustomed to speaking. My friend, General Stibbs, has made a little mistake as to my army connection. I might have been glad to have been in the Army of the Cumberland, if I had not passed the most of my service during the war in the Army of the Potomac. But, Army of the Cumberland, or Army of the Potomac, or Army of the Tennessee, we are all one. I have had that feeling that the men of these various societies have a common tie. I am always at home in any meeting of these

societies. As General Stibbs says, I have lost my sight. I can see a little in the bright sunlight, but I can not see your faces. But I never miss a meeting of the Loyal Legion, or anywhere else where I can go. I do not belong to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, being a Potomac man, yet it all seems to me the same thing, and the meetings of the Army of the Tennessee that I have attended have been some of the most enjoyable occasions of my life, and I am very glad to be able to be present and meet you here today.

The President:—I will appoint the following committee on Vicksburg as directed by the resolution of Major Sherman at the meeting yesterday morning. The resolution makes the President and the Corresponding Secretary members of the committee and Captain Everest, Chairman. These will be the additional members: Major Hoyt Sherman, Colonel Fred. D. Grant, Colonel Nelson Cole and Captain W. T. Rigby.

The following telegrams have been received:

NEW YORK, *November 19, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
St. Louis, Mo.:

Give my love to all the old comrades, am sorry I can not be with them.

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

NEW YORK, *November 17, 1896.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Regret exceedingly that sudden imperative engagement prevents possibility of my reaching St. Louis before Friday night.

HORACE PORTER.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE VISIT TO JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

At noon of the 19th inst., the members of the Society and their invited guests went by electric cars to Jefferson Barracks, where they were entertained by the officers stationed there with a review and drill of the 3rd U. S. Cavalry, Brevet-Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry commanding, and also with a lunch at the officers' club.





❖ SOUTHERN HOTEL ❖
Thursday Eve
~ Nov. 19th '96.

Menu

BLUE POINTS

Celery

Mangoes

Salted Nuts

Sherry



CLEAR GREEN TURTLE



OYSTER CRAB PATTIES, Newburg



Haute Sauterne

POMPANO a la Marguerite

Cucumbers

Curled Potatoes



CHATEAUBRIAND a la Bernaise

French Peas



SUPREME OF CHICKEN, aux Truffles



SOUTHERN HOTEL PUNCH



ROAST LARDED QUAIL, Stuffed with Chestnuts

Frozen Tomatoes



Veuve Cliquot

BISQUE GLACE

CAKE

Fruit

Cheese

Coffee

Cigars

Cognac

Toasts.



“The President of the United States.”

Response by GEN'L JOHN W. NOBLE



“The Union of States.”

Response by COLONEL AUGUSTUS JACOBSON



“The Army of the Cumberland.”

Response by GEN'L J. S. FULLERTON



“The Unknown Quantity.”

“May Time, which solves or suppresses all problems, throw glad light on this also.”

Response by MRS. JEANETTE ROBERTSON HIGLEY



“Our Friends the Johnnies.”

Response by MR. THOMAS H. WEST



“Patriot Sires and Sons.”

Response by P. T. SHERMAN, ESQ



“Our Boys.”

Response by HON. HUGH R. BELKNAP



“Old Glory.”

Response by GEN'L SMITH P. ATKINS

Banquet.

BANQUET.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1896.

The members of the Society and their invited guests assembled in the handsomely decorated dining-room of the Southern Hotel.

At the head table were seated General G. M. Dodge, the President, and on either side of him General Stanley, Mrs. Higley, General Howard, Major Higley, Mr. West, General Williamson, General Black, General Noble, Colonel Grant, the Rev. Dr. Nicolls, General Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., and General Fullerton.

Grace was said by the Rev. Dr. Nicolls, in the following terms:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father: Thou art the unfailing source of all our joys, the gracious giver of all our blessings. This evening, as we are gathered around this table, to eat and drink in memory of the past, and as a pledge of loving fellowship, we lift up our hearts in thankfulness to thee, for all thy mercies to us. We gratefully acknowledge thy protecting care over us, and the mercy that has continued our lives, and permitted us to greet one another again, before our march on earth is ended. Grant now, we beseech thee, thy blessing to us as we partake of the good of thy providence. Sanctify our fellowship; bless our comrades. Let thy benediction rest upon our country; may it be established in righteousness and thus abide in peace and prosperity. So keep and sanctify us all by thy grace, that when our discharge from this life shall come, we may all break bread together in our father's house in glory. This we ask for Christ's sake. Amen!

The President:—During the speaking, the waiters are requested to retire to one side of the room and do no service. In the intermissions between speakers there will be plenty of opportunity to serve anything that is needed. Our comrades and guests are requested during the speaking to refrain from conversation, or noise, and give close attention to the speakers, in justice to them.

The first toast will be responded to by General John W. Noble.

FIRST TOAST.—“*The President of the United States.*”

Response by General JOHN W. NOBLE.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN; FELLOW-MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE :

To speak to this glorious Society that has come down from the war for the Union and the Constitution among others of that mighty host, striving for the integrity of the Republic, one need ask no special favor, nothing but the common sympathy we had for each other in the field, that ran like an electric touch through the land, to every heart that was akin to the soldier, throughout our whole great Union. I ask here tonight that sympathy and not alone that sympathy and touch of the men who stood for the glorious banner whose exemplars surround us tonight, but for that of those others in the states that then were antagonistic to us, and who, since the war, have recognized that the men who fought for the Union were in the right, and the men who fought for disunion, in the wrong, but who are now with us. I speak tonight in behalf of one common country, “redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled” from slavery and from sectionalism, that is for the Union, one flag, one nation.

My toast calls me to the theme of The President of the United States. When we contemplate other lands and other nations, we behold most circumscribed territory and limited power. There is no nation on earth, if we include Alaska, that covers so vast a territory as ours. And when we consider the power conferred upon a chief ruler, there is no monarch who has more than the President of the United States. It was the signal object of the men who formed our republic, in 1787, to confer upon the President of the United States the most supreme power and make his only defense the faithful discharge of the duties confided to him.

A king can fall back upon the maxim that he can “do no wrong,” but the men who organized our government ordained he could err and if he did he alone was to be responsible. There is no law, either in the Constitution of the United States or in the statutes, that gives to the President any council upon which he can cast responsibility. The Cabinet of the United States is a myth, so far as the law is concerned. The President has only the right to apply to the head of a department for an opinion in connection with that

department. Thus has grown up the assemblage of those heads, termed Secretaries, to advise the President, styled the Cabinet. When the President executes a law however, he alone is responsible, and when any Secretary of any department issues an order the President is legally its author and not the Secretary. By this system, while it was intended the President of the United States should be the Commander-in-chief of the army and the navy, and should see to the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, it was also intended that he alone should be responsible to the people for the just execution of the duties of his high office.

This great office has been filled by men who have led the great armies of the United States; men who have won their way to distinction by supreme effort, crowned by grand success; men among men, recognized not only by the nation in which they have lived, but by all the nations of the earth, as great commanders, capable of enforcing the powers of a great government in behalf of a great people. It is not necessary to recite the histories familiar to you all, but I will read a letter of your own beloved commander, as to the President of the United States.

There was a time when it was supposed that the President of the United States dare not come to this city and review the Grand Army of the Republic. Those of us who knew the Grand Army of the Republic, you and I, General Williamson, and all of us who knew the Grand Army of Iowa, which had fought for the Union, knew that he could come and that if he did, he would be received with honor. But let our General speak. Here is his original letter. No more brilliant pen than his ever traced paper; no more patriotic heart ever beat, and no eloquence more elevated ever spoke than that which illuminates this letter by your old commander, William Tecumseh Sherman.

NEW YORK CITY, *June 8, 1887.*

GENERAL JOHN W. NOBLE AND COLONEL D. P. DYER,
St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR COMRADES:—I have just received your several letters of the 6th with enclosures; have read them carefully, and ask you to pardon me for making this joint answer, for I am on the eve of departure for West Point to attend the closing exercises of the first class, the members of which are on the eve of entering the army as commissioned officers; and close thereafter come other appointments forced on me by reason of my office of General of the Army of the United States.

The rumor of your troubles in St. Louis reached us here by telegraph, and

has lost nothing by distance. I believe we here in New York now understand the facts, that the Grand Army of the Republic holds its next annual encampment at St. Louis on the last Wednesday of September, 1887, that the Great Fair of the Valley of the Mississippi begins Monday, October 2d, that the best citizens of St. Louis have invited many prominent men to be the guests of their city on the accidental coincidence of these two important events, among them the President of our common country, Grover Cleveland, his family and suite. The Grand Army of the Republic is composed exclusively of men who served in the armies and navy of the Union, to which Mr. Cleveland does not belong, and therefore he can not participate in any of its proceedings; but the moment the Grand Army emerges from its hall of deliberation it becomes like the Free Masons, Odd-Fellows, and other societies of good men associated for a noble purpose, a part of the general community subject to the laws and usages of that community.

Mr. Cleveland is the President of the United States, by a fair election of all our people, Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, free to come and go wherever the jurisdiction of this our National government extends. He may visit any fort or ship, where the National flag will be lowered to manifest respect to him and his office, and should a foreign ship fail to do him full honors, none will be so quick to resent the insult as the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who periled life and limb to make that flag respected at home and abroad. The idea of his being insulted, much less endangered, should he be on the stand along side of our Commander-in-chief, General Fairchild, when the Grand Army is passing in review, seems to me monstrous. I think I know the Iowa boys too well to believe such a thing possible. Brave men are never ungenerous, and the Iowa soldiers were brave men. I know it of knowledge acquired in battle, and I will pledge my life that no Iowa soldier will do an unmanly act, and should Mr. Cleveland accept the invitation, which I hope he will, to attend the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic at St. Louis on the 28th of September next, I will stand by his side or march past in the ranks of the Ransom Post, as may be ordered by General Fairchild. I notice with pain that the President's action in certain pension bills enters into this unhappy controversy. There were many private bills, and one of a general nature which the President vetoed. The Constitution of the United States compels the President to approve or veto each separate bill as it reaches him from Congress. If approved, it becomes *the* law; if vetoed, it requires an increased majority of Congress to pass it, but the President can only account for his judgment by his own conception of duty and to his God. We as soldiers must submit because it *is* the law. I do not believe this government can ever be too charitable to the old soldiers wounded or in distress by age and infirmity, and had I been near Mr. Cleveland I would *not* have ventured to advise him on the general bill; but as to the private cases I would have said, "Charity enters largely into all pensions, and when any special case has passed the ordeal of the committees of the Senate and House approve them, but on the general bill exercise your full constitutional power." Honest men differ widely on this question of pensions to our old and feeble

comrades; we all want to do what is right, but differ as to the means. All we know is that twenty odd years after the Civil War the government of the United States under Republican and Democratic rule pays out to our old soldiers of the Union army about sixty millions of dollars per year, and a few thousands to the Mexican War veterans regardless of locality, and not one cent to the rebels of the South whom we fought in the Civil War. We, old soldiers of the Civil War, have not got just cause to make an issue on the question of pensions to our infirm and wounded comrades.

I advise you to go right along, prepare the way for the Grand Army of the Republic at its session of Wednesday, September 28th, 1887, in St. Louis, and receive them as they deserve as honored guests, also the President of the United States and such other honored guests as may grace the occasion.

If any of our comrades feel hurt at the association, they can remain at home, but the sun will rise each morning, the seasons will follow each other in quick succession, and the world with its myriads of people will go right along all the same. Let us do right as near as we know how, and trust the future to the manly boys who look on us old veterans as prodigies or as old fogies lingering superfluous on the stage of life.

I believe I know you both perfectly well, and that you would sacrifice life rather than honor, therefore whatever you do I will stand by you, same as to Rainwater, Kennard, Cobb and Jerome Hill, who took the wrong shoot in 1861, but who are now with us in heart and act for the "Union, one and indissoluble, now and forever."

Instead of the Grand Army of the Republic meeting only in the loyal states of 1861-5, I am in favor of their meeting hereafter at Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Richmond, following the example of our armies in the war for the Union. I am as always,

Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

I have performed the duty assigned me, to respond to the toast "The President of the United States," in introducing and reading these words of our patriotic leader, our great commander, our most eloquent writer; but let me further say, for the President of the United States, that there has never been one, in my judgment, who has not been ready, willing and anxious to do his full duty, with all the power within his control, from Washington, when he went with Hamilton across the Alleghenies, to suppress the Whisky Rebellion in Pennsylvania, down to the present time, when the man named in this letter suppressed an insurrection against the laws of the United States and against the power of the United States most threatening. There never has been a man deemed worthy by the people of this Nation to hold the great office of President who was not in favor of the law and the Union, the East and West and North and South, as one great mighty nationality, to suppress insurrection, rebellion or riot.

And let me say in conclusion — politics aside — a power greater than all, the will of the people, has elevated another man, a gallant soldier who fought with us, to the office of President of the United States, through whose action in Ohio, when revolt undertook to usurp the place of law, we may be sure that he, the next President, will be equal to the position, and will perform his duty as it has been performed by every predecessor of his, and will compel every individual to obey the law.

Esther Hodges Harkins, assisted by the Glee Club, sang "Old Glory."

The President:—General Horace Porter was assigned to respond to the second toast. I received a dispatch from him that he would not be able to reach St. Louis until tomorrow morning. I therefore had to select some one to take his place, and I requested a comrade to respond to the toast, "The Union of States." That comrade promptly accepted, but it is due to him to say that he has had hardly any time for preparation—Colonel Augustus Jacobson.

SECOND TOAST.—"*The Union of States.*"

Response by Colonel AUGUSTUS JACOBSON.

Some thirty years ago, a friend of mine, in Chicago, had a son about eight years of age. That boy is now a man of thirty-eight and is at home, in Chicago, attending to business. His father is here with us, in this audience. Soon after the war, one morning, at the breakfast table, as was his custom, the father had been telling something about his army experience. When he had finished his story the boy seized his hand in an affectionate manner and said: "Papa, did anybody help you to put down the Rebellion?"

We meet to see familiar faces and to renew old friendships. We meet to recall old scenes and old memories. We meet to express our love for the land for which we fought. We meet to rejoice in the welfare of the land we love, and to join in the expression of our hopes for its glorious future. We are old and decrepit, weak and sentimental, and allowances should be made for us. We belong to a by-gone generation—we are a rear guard whose corps has marched off a precipice; we are following them and we can not change our course. We are nearing the brink. We are moving forward in the face of an enemy against whom weapons are of no use. We are moving forward in the face of an enemy who has never been conquered.

When in our youth we stepped to the front and offered our lives to defend American ideas, we believed as we believe now, that the place of this nation is at the head of the column of civilization. Not that we would put other nations down. Far from us. The higher other nations rise in the scale of civilization the better for us. Our idea has always been and is now to point out to other nations the way to come up higher. We are in lighter marching order than they are. Much of the antiquated baggage which still encumbers them we have never had. We were not born with saddles on our backs. We were born free. It is due to ourselves, as well as to other nations that we move out at sunrise and find high ground with clear water and abundant wood where all the nations of the earth may camp together with us in peace and friendship forevermore.

Is there a thought of bitterness within us towards those who fought against us? Not one. The men who fought against us at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, at Chattanooga, and all through Georgia were valiant men whom we respect. They obeyed what to them seemed the call of duty. The child brought up in Turkey is sure to be a Mohammedan; the child brought up by Catholic parents is sure to be a Catholic; the child brought up by Protestant parents is sure to be a Protestant; the man born at the North in the thirties or forties, reciting Daniel Webster's speeches every declamation day, was sure, when he heard the Sumter cannon, in 1861, to be for the Union. The man of the South, of the same age, brought up on the resolutions of 1798, was sure in April, 1861 to be for secession. But the war is over and we cherish no ill will towards any American citizen. We cherish only love and affection for all American citizens and for everything American.

We love Maine and we love Florida; we love Oregon and we love Texas; we love California and we love Louisiana; we love Illinois and we love Missouri—the great state of Thomas H. Benton, and of our own genial, generous and incomparable Frank P. Blair—God bless the commonwealth of Missouri upon whose happy soil we breathe freedom's air this glad day. We love Massachusetts and we love South Carolina—Massachusetts the quiet, steady and sedate; South Carolina the disputatious and wayward sister.

We love all the states. There are swamps in Florida where no civilized man has ever set his foot, where the wild cat, the rattlesnake and the alligator hold sway, but it is our land; it is our wild

cat; it is our rattlesnake; it is our alligator, and they are holding possession for us. They are holding possession for the American flag. They are holding possession for the American Union.

We love the sacred memories of all the states. We love Pennsylvania all the better for Gettysburg and we love Mississippi all the better for Vicksburg. We love Georgia all the better for Atlanta and we love Virginia all the better for the Wilderness and Appomattox. We love and cherish the old memories as well as the new, Lexington, Bunker Hill, Bennington, Saratoga, Long Island, The Delaware, Trenton and Valley Forge, Monmouth, and Yorktown. We love all the states and all their noble men and women and all their great memories and great citizens. We love and cherish the names of Adams and Otis, of Warren, Stark and Greene, of Marion, Morgan, Moultrie and Sumter, of Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson and Washington. We love and cherish the names of the men of our own generation whom we place side by side with the men of the Revolution: W. T. Sherman, U. S. Grant, Abraham Lincoln. We love and cherish everything American. We love our whole country, the Union and Liberty, one and indivisible, now and forever.

Miss Mary Logan Pearson sang "Marching Through Georgia."

The President:—Our next toast, "The Army of the Cumberland," to be responded to by a soldier who served in that army almost during the entire war, and an officer of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, General J. S. Fullerton.

THIRD TOAST.—"*The Army of the Cumberland.*"

Response by General J. S. FULLERTON.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND MY DEAR OLD COMRADES OF THE FIELD:

I would not insult your intelligence, nor would I do injustice to myself by now attempting to respond to this toast, without preparation, as I must under the circumstances, if I had been given reasonable notice that such pleasant duty would be assigned to me. And now please let me remark that I would not dare to make even this common apology, for what I may say, if he who was the distinguished commander of your army and beloved president of your Society were yet with you and were present with us tonight. He rather despised apologies and was impatient with

those who make them. Some of you may remember this incident. One who had been selected and notified to respond at one of your banquets to the toast—"The Army of the Tennessee,"—at the last moment failed to put in an appearance. The comrades were marched into the banquet room when General Sherman, your president, was informed of this fact. Then quickly turning around he seized upon Colonel Pat. Dyer, who could not escape, and said: "Pat, you've got to respond to the toast, 'The Army of the Tennessee' tonight." "Why, General," he replied, "I can not; this is too sudden; I have no time to prepare." Quickly, and in the commanding manner that always exacted obedience, the general said, "Time to prepare! time to prepare! You don't want any time. Any fool could respond to that toast."

But with all due deference to the opinion of the great father of your Society, I must say that such a toast can not properly be responded to off-hand—in a few minutes' talk. And for this reason: there is too much in the subject. It would require weeks of labor to epitomize, in a little primer, a history that could not be told in as many words as are found in the holy writ; to reduce to a few minutes' talk a story that could not be fully told by one talking every night for a whole year. And this is the only reason I have for making an apology.

But, my comrades, since coming here this evening, it has occurred to me that this toast, to which I have been called to respond, is not properly phrased. We ought to have grown out of the habit of making a distinction between the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Tennessee. The toast should be, perhaps, the "Grand Army of the West," or some other phrase to express unity. The Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Tennessee were not "sister armies;" they were not even "twin armies." We were all born and reared in the same states, we left the same homes to fight the rebellion, and after the war we came back together. We fought, practically, over the same fields. Indeed, we were the only two armies, or branches of the same army, that did fight much together, or as one army during the war. We started over the border on parallel lines, but we came together when there was occasion. You moved down the "Father of Waters," while we worked our way overland on a parallel line. In this you had the advantage, for your base of supplies, protected by gun-boats, was always with you. We were obliged not only to fight our way forward, but also to fight back-

ward to keep open the way to our supplies, which soon became several hundreds of miles in the rear. This made us keep as many fighting men in the rear as we had in the front. In times of great danger these two wings came together. First we went to you at Shiloh, the first great battle of the war, and fighting as one, we there gained a great victory. Then we separated, each to have its own diversions. We had "Stone river;" you had "Vicksburg." Then you came to us at Chattanooga, where together we finished the great battle commenced at Chickamauga. And you liked us so much that you remained with us. Soon afterwards, as one army, we commenced what, in many respects, was the greatest campaign—no, not campaign, but battle—known to history. It was a battle fought from the vicinity of Chattanooga to Jonesboro, Georgia, twenty miles below Atlanta. It was a continuous battle, fought over hills and mountains, over plains and across rivers. A battle that lasted one hundred and thirteen days, extending over a field one hundred and thirty miles in length, and ending with "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won." Afterwards, as one army, —save a small fraction of the Army of the Cumberland that went back and fought at Nashville under Thomas—it made the march to the sea, and then the war was over. The two army names should be hyphenated, to be known forever as the Army of the "Tennessee-Cumberland" or "Cumberland-Tennessee."

Captain Loyd G. Harris, assisted by the Glee Club, sang "The Flag of our Union."

The President:—The ladies of our Society have made our reunions a success and a pleasure, and we concluded that it was our duty to ask them to take part in the intellectual feast. Acting upon that idea, I requested the lady who responds to this toast to make the new departure for us. Like a good soldier, she promptly answered yes. The toast, "The Unknown Quantity: May time which solves or suppresses all problems throw glad light on this also."

FOURTH TOAST.—"*The Unknown Quantity.*"

Response by Mrs. JENNETTE ROBERTSON HIGLEY.

The toast I find assigned to me is "The Unknown Quantity." In these days of object lesson teaching, when all educational methods partake of the kindergarten idea, I can not but think

your presiding officer had some subtle motive in his bringing me before you. He wanted to show you a living illustration, a terrible example, of the toast itself; with keen professional instinct, he has mentally formulated an equation, somewhat as follows: Woman=the unknown quantity, when you are trying to reduce her to a common denominator with the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

As our learned legal friends would say, let us *look* at the facts. For twenty-seven years you *boys* have been meeting annually and having these good times largely to yourselves. Woman, 'tis true, has always been gracefully recognized at your banqueting board. You've said many sweet and tender things about us which we duly appreciate and thank you for, but it's only within the last two years you've asked us to come in and take active part in your festivities. Confess now, dear brothers, haven't you felt woman *was* the unknown quantity that might spoil the very essence of your fun, while conscience whispered she was as needful to it as Colonel Sellers' "missing ingredient." Last year you courteously invited your young and charming daughter before you; risked a delightful sugar-coated homœopathic dose of "the unknown quantity."

This year you rose to a point of bravery where you were willing to ask mother in, and now, she wouldn't blame every mother's son of you for "going out to see a man" while she talked, if she proved one of the severely educational type. A woman with views (she didn't get into her head through absorption from her curl papers); a woman who literally ached to readjust when times seemed sadly out of joint; a woman who is eternally and perennially out, herself.

Of course, none of your homes are presided over by any save angels in human form, but around the corner, on the next block, lives your friend whose wife is always down at the woman's suffrage club room; at the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals; at the hall of the association for alleviating the miseries of the Senegambians; at the first ward soup-house; the church aid society; the home of the one-legged; the refuge for infirm dogs; St. Polycarp's orphan asylum, or some similar place.

Even Bryanism in heroic doses, mixed in pure free silver, would not prepare your systems for the assimilation of "the unknown quantity" in such form.

You'd beg for quarter and pray earnestly that we might be, either solved or suppressed.

We humbly acknowledge ourselves born contradictions, always ready to talk, yet thinking, perhaps, it would be more truly womanly for us to sit like Desdemona and hear the story of your lives from year to year; your battles, sieges, fortunes, and love you for the dangers passed. Be assured, gentlemen, we do. We reverence the names of those of you who yet stand on the country's roll of honor.

American womanhood feels safe whenever she sees that modest little red, white and blue button gleam on a coat lapel. She instinctively recognizes the noblest of knighthood typified in it, and trusts it.

Our womanly tears mingle with those of dear sisters who sit apart in their loneliness tonight and mourn brave men, gone from them into the silence of the land of solved problems and realized ideals.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee is indeed a name to conjure with. As we gather tonight, there seem standing near every chair shadowy forms. Is this impossible, unimaginable? Is the past annihilated or—only past? Is the future *non* extant or only a future? Do not our mystic faculties, memory and hope, clearly answer such questioning?

The curtains of yesterday drop down, the curtains of tomorrow roll up, but yesterday and tomorrow, both *are*.

Our loved friends were—they are—they will be—yes—

“Love will dream and faith will trust,
Since he who knows our need, is just,
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.”

I wish I knew more personally of the Army of the Tennessee. Life's fortunes threw all my early memories with the Army of the Potomac—'tis true in the maturer judgment of later years I was glad to arrange terms of “unconditional surrender” with one of your bravest and best members, and in the quiet evenings, at our own fireside, we often exchange army reminiscences.

Mine are all of Washington from '61 to '65 when that city most resembled a vast military camp. In imagination I stand once more upon the capitol's unfinished dome, and see the rebel flag waving over on the Virginian hills. Coming down through the corridors, I pass brave men in blue at almost every step. Going outside to

look over the balconies, I see a long line of wagons, waiting to be filled with the bread that was to feed an army; the basement of the capitol was transferred into an immense bake-shop for the soldiers. Walking over to the eastern entrance, a little ways off I see the old capitol prison—where they gave free board and lodging to well-known celebrities with uncertain views as to the conduct of the war.

Can any one, who saw it, ever forget Pennsylvania avenue after a battle “at the front,” when they were taking the wounded men from the transports to the different hospitals of the city?

Then those first grand spectacular reviews! Ah! in those days how implicitly we believed in military discipline—McClellan’s strategy, Hardee’s tactics and Casey’s manual, but when Richmond was to be taken, we cried loudly for help from the Army of the Tennessee,—“the army that *never* lost a battle!” We thank you for the loan of General Grant. We admit he rightfully belonged to you, but he came to us in our hour of greatest need and organized and won our greatest victories.

I was too much of a school girl to go about among the hospitals alone, but I was always anxious to go and as a reward of merit for well-learned lessons in stupid mathematics and perfect conjugation of the Latin verbs “Amo, Amas, Amat,” I was occasionally permitted to go with an elder sister, a city clergyman’s wife, to distribute Sanitary and Christian commission stores. With a girl’s usual discrimination, I dare say I gave the best looking youths the choicest sanitary supplies—and men—with both legs off—tracts—on the sin of dancing.

Our summer evening rides were frequently in the direction of the soldier’s home. How well I recall our sometimes meeting Mr. Lincoln on horseback, making his way homeward after a long, hot, exhaustive day at the White House. He rode slowly, his head bowed as if in thought, apparently oblivious of the guard accompanying him. To my girlish eyes, Mr. Lincoln then looked like a grizzly, worn, tired-out, old farmer, but, oh! how differently he appears to me now.

Can we not imagine him standing on the parapets of heaven, his face radiant with unspeakable light, as he anxiously watches the slowly advancing column of his loved boys in blue, winding their way up to the gate of the eternal city, waving the stars and stripes that have again been rescued from traitors as base and

ignoble as any who plotted against them in the 60's! Hark! Can we not hear the chorus of angel voices swelling forth the grand hallelujahs of praise when once 'tis known inside heaven's portals that our Union still lives.

To think of the adamantine audacity of a flatulent orator who like "young Lockinvar came out of the west," claiming any similarity to a man of Mr. Lincoln's caliber. The very mention of the name of our martyred Lincoln, by his unhallowed lips, on his John Gilpin ride seemed absolute desecration.

There comes to mind the 11th of July 1864, when we awoke to hear the booming of Early's guns, and knew Washington was practically defenseless against them; the opportune arrival of the 19th Army corps saved the city the humiliation of a rebel raid.

Ah! those were stirring days and long to be remembered. Out of their misty depths now comes to me a man's face—I've looked upon often—a man whose life was largely identified with this beautiful city, whose trained energies were thrown into the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in its very inception—a man we all delight to honor, Frank P. Blair!

St. Louis, I believe, produces patriotic men and lovely women. It was the good fortune of Mr. Higley and I to come into the port of San Francisco about eighteen months ago with your efficient local chairman, Colonel Nelson Cole, and his fellow-traveler, Major Charles E. Pearce, when they were returning from a trip around the world, (both loaded to the muzzle with arguments for sound money and protection).

They were as jubilant as school boys off on a half holiday when they first saw "Old Glory" waving over their native land, after their prolonged absence. The impromptu army reunion held on the steamer's deck was most enthusiastic. We all appreciated the United States, because we had been out of them. The Pacific slope calls to mind the inestimable services your honored president rendered his country after war's alarms had ceased to sound throughout the length and breadth of our land. Every honest student of history must concede the building of the Union Pacific railroad, one of the greatest victories peace *ever* achieved.

It was no less a military necessity than Sherman's march to the sea. So in these later days, let us always accord it the *same just* judgment, remembering it is always tolerable traveling on the beaten path, but he who first paves a way through the impassable,

deserves all honor. In these days, when so many problems vex us as a national family, it is well for us to draw very close together.

It may be we are slipping into history as the problematical age.

America was conceived and born in a most unique manner. Our problems are peculiarly our own, for we have here evolved a most unique civilization. We dare not allow our boasted liberty to become synonymous with license—while perfectly free as individual units, we must stand, *one* and *indivisible* as a nation, whenever abstract right trembles in the balance. We must welcome and create influences to forge fast the bonds that hold us, and never forget that the principles of ultimate social science will be only reiterations of essential Christianity.

A grateful land looks longingly and lovingly to you, brave men, to help it onward toward the highest good—as a comrade has beautifully said:

“Ye are like the trees left standing
When the fierce tornado's past.
Let the lives of those remaining
Twine together firm and fast.

Grand old army! brave commanders,
Grim survivors of the fight,
Warm your hearts at memory's altar,
Press each other's hands tonight.

And when sounds the last assembly,
When the guard has gone his round,
May you pitch your tents together
On the eternal camping grounds.”

Captain F. L. Ridgely sang “The Red, White and Blue.”

The President:—During the war our Confederate friends used to give us generally a lively entertainment. Since the war they have continued to entertain us by taking part in our reunions. Tonight we have a Confederate comrade with us, Mr. Thomas H. West, of this city, who will respond to the toast:

FIFTH TOAST.—“*Our Friends, the Johnnies.*”

Response by THOMAS H. WEST.

MR. PRESIDENT, FELLOW-COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:

I am an ex-Confederate. I am not a Colonel. I felt a little lonesome until I heard Colonel Jacobson's speech; but he pro-

fessed such unbounded love for everybody and everything, including alligators and rattlesnakes, that I feel like a "Johnny" is perfectly safe here tonight.

General W. H. Jackson, whom we called "Red Jackson," in retreating through Tennessee during the war—well, he was not exactly retreating; simply falling back—at a rather lively gait, as sometimes we felt impelled to do, rather than make too great a sacrifice of the enemy, General Jackson brought up the rear of the command, and in passing a house he stopped to get some water. Two young ladies came out and gave him the water. After he drank it, he thanked them and said, "Young ladies, I feel very sorry for you. This war is devastating the country; our young men are being killed, and I am afraid there will be none left, and that you will be bound to be old maids. It is a sad picture, but nevertheless it seems like it is going to be true." They had recognized the General, and they said: "General, we don't think you need concern yourself too much. From the way your command passed by here this morning, we think there will be a few left." I was with the retreating army. I was left. I came back, and I married a Tennessee woman. As a result of that, I had three boys who were of age at this last election, all for sound money, and all three, with the old "Johnny" himself, voted for Major McKinley.

Some years ago, when my boys were quite young, it was not an infrequent occurrence for me to sit down and discuss the late war with them,—tell them about the many battles that I had won; and I thought they had formed the conclusion that I had done most of the fighting, and, if the Confederacy had had more such men, the results would have been different. After one of my talks with the boys, describing some of the battles I had been in, and where I had rallied the men to the front, and all that sort of thing, inspiring them, as I thought with patriotic feelings and desire to be brave soldiers, I asked my oldest son, "Now, what do *you* propose to follow when you get to be a man?" "Well," he says, "I think I will be a railroad man,—president of a railroad." I asked the next one, and he said, "I think I will keep a candy shop." And the third one, and he said, "Well, I don't know; I think I will be a common man, just like my father." They didn't seem to inspire worth a cent.

I was called upon by a gentleman, a member of your Society,

and requested to say something at this meeting on "The Johnnies." I suggested other names,—some prominent, that talked for a living, and knew how to make a good speech; but all the names were met with objection on his part, and finally he said he did not want a set speech, but wanted some one that could give them a little nonsense!

Now, this gentleman was comparatively a stranger to me, and as I am not in the habit of making speeches, I did not take it as any reflection on myself; but I must admit I was surprised at the way he gauged the audience I was to talk to. It is true I never was particularly intimate with the Army of the Tennessee,—my acquaintance at long range, during the war, led me to believe they dealt very little in nonsense. They seemed to be attending pretty strictly to business when I met them, and always dealt out something worse than cold facts. The reflection is on you and not on me. But I must admit, if you are what this member of yours leads me to believe you are—only capable of appreciating nonsense—I can be better understood and appreciated. But perhaps he had in his mind the quotation:

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the best of men,"

and meant no reflection on either.

I hope, with what I have to say, you will pardon me for a reference to myself now and then. The fact is, I am more familiar with my own acts and experiences during the war, than I am with other events.

When the war first began, I was quite a youth; but well do I remember when South Carolina met in convention at Charleston, and took the first step toward secession,—celebrating the event with rejoicing, and the firing of cannon. Other states soon followed. I remember the enthusiasm with which it was met and taken up by the young men of my state, and how the older men shook their heads, expressing doubt and fear of the result. I have always had a little more respect for old age since we knew the result. I thought we boys were pretty smart, up to that time. But the fire was kindled, and, like a tidal wave, swept everything before it, until but one sentiment prevailed, and most all were impressed with the duty to obey the orders of his state, and enlist in defense of home and fireside. Speakers took the stump with inspiring words; bands of music were brought into requisition;

wives inspired their husbands; young girls, their sweethearts;—so, with the natural tendency to quick temper, the South was enthused from one end to the other.

I, a boy, was caught in this tidal wave, and persecuted my parents until finally I was allowed to join the army. I remember I was afraid it would all be over before I could have a chance—and it was not long after I got in before I wished it had. I joined the 21st Tennessee cavalry, commanded by Colonel Wilson, in General Forrest's command. Colonel Wilson was a brave man, bordering on recklessness; a great favorite of Forrest. A favorite of Forrest's meant to be put forward to defend the most difficult positions; to charge the strongest breastworks, in fact, to be called on to do any and all things where courage was demanded. This is how he manifested his favoritism; and I want to say right here, if I ever had to do battle again for my country, I never would select a regiment where the Colonel was such an all-fired favorite. It got to be noticed and commented on throughout his army; but you know I don't believe it excited any envy among the other Colonels, and Colonel Wilson was allowed to hold his place of favoritism with Forrest until the end. When I joined this regiment I was a slender, delicate youth; and was given a muzzle-loading musket, taller than myself, one I had to mount a stump to load; and when I fired, I always felt a sudden inclination to lie down backwards. I was never left in position to see what execution I accomplished on the enemy; but if the muzzle-end was as efficient as the breech-end, I must have paralyzed a good many. I always managed, if I could, to get a rest with this fowling-piece,—but you know it was not always convenient during an engagement. But, fortunately for me, and perhaps for some of you, my Colonel saw me wrestling with this unwieldy weapon, and ordered me to his headquarters, and made me Sergeant-Major of the regiment, with side-arms more suited to my taste. You all know what a nice, easy-going job to be Sergeant-Major of a regiment is. My heart goes out in gratitude to him to this day, for relieving me. If he had not, I can picture myself in some lonely burying-ground, with the epitaph inscribed on the head-board: "Here lies the body of a gallant young soldier, kicked to death,—not by a mule, but by a musket," Think of such an ignominious death! killed by the wrong end of a musket! I was afterwards transferred to do duty on the staff of General Bell, our brigade command-

er, a brave, noble man, that always did his duty and met the demands of General Forrest—which is saying a great deal, as he demanded every man should do his duty.

On an occasion like this, I should be recreant to my duty if I did not pay tribute to General Forrest, a natural-born soldier; born to command; an ideal cavalry officer, second to none that fought, on either side. Tall and commanding in presence; mild and gentle with a soft, pleasant voice, until engaged in battle; then he became terrible to behold. His face became like a dark and angry cloud, and his eyes flashed like lightning. No man dared disobey his commands. His presence was an inspiration. He generally led the charge; and his favorite way was to charge, and continue to charge;—press the enemy, and when an advantage was gained, use it—follow it up until victory was complete. History now claims one of the causes of our defeat was the small number of cavalry soldiers. I believe it, and believe Forrest, with double the army, could have prolonged the war.

Little did any of us realize the desperate struggle we were to undergo. We are all familiar with battles fought, and history has furnished and brought out all the leading facts; but you that were not on our side will never understand and appreciate the many difficulties we had to contend with; the encouragements held out to us from time to time; the despondency when we would hear of the devastation of our homes, and thousands of disheartening things,—all impossible to describe, and to look back upon now, seems but a dream.

Before leaving for the war, I had just thirty cents in silver, all my worldly possession, which I hid in an old sofa. When I returned, I found the old sofa safe and sound, and money all right. I must admit I was surprised to find it. This old sofa was about all that was left, except a stove, which happened to be red-hot at the time the Yankees called—about the only thing the Yankees wouldn't take, during the war.

So waged the war until Richmond fell, which was practically the end. An effort was made to prolong the struggle, with the hope of making better terms; but Lee's starving men became disheartened and could hold out no longer, and his surrender to General Grant followed. The terms, etc., are as familiar as household words. His generosity and wisdom on this occasion, not only endeared him to the soldiers of both armies, but added to his

laurels already gained in victory, and made his name honored and revered throughout all the world.

Then followed Johnston's surrender to Sherman; and, as so much has been said, and so much feeling has been exhibited in the South, over Sherman's march of devastation to the sea, it is due him to say, that prejudice has almost died out, as it is more and more realized that it was not done through any hatred of the section through which he marched, but that it was war, and, in his judgment, the quickest way to end it; and, as well expressed in his own words, "War is cruel, and you can not refine it." Though he took this view of it, we can not forget the magnanimity he showed in the terms given Johnston's army,—more liberal than General Grant's to Lee,—and so liberal that the government refused to confirm it. While he exceeded his authority perhaps, this should, if blame is attached to his manner of warfare, be ever remembered, to his credit. We that participated on the Confederate side, the longer we live, the more appreciate the liberal terms extended to us at the surrender.

What a glorious tribute to American history, and what an example to other nations! Permitted to lay down our arms; retain our horses; return to our homes; and be allowed again to pursue our avocations, with an outstretched hand to aid and to encourage us in rebuilding our devastated country! and, to be allowed to come back under the old flag!

It may be of interest for me to mention how the news of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln was received by the rank and file of the Southern soldiers. I shall never forget the sadness that pervaded the army when this news was brought to us. While he was recognized as our foe, yet it seemed that we had lost a friend; and to have witnessed the sadness, would have forever put to shame the idea of its being a plot of the leaders to destroy him. And today his name is revered throughout the South as one of the grandest patriots and most beloved characters this country has ever produced.

I imagine it must have touched your hearts to have seen the dilapidated-looking army that was drawn up to be surrendered, with uniforms representing almost as many colors as Joseph's coat; some in butternut, some in grey; others in the captured garments of the federals; some with shoes, and some without. It was, indeed, a pitiful sight; and nothing but the force of circum-

stances could have ever led to the surrender of such determined men.

Many facts of heroism and magnanimity not known to history, are known to us all. The private soldier, that saw the wounded federal in front of the breastworks, left wounded after an unsuccessful charge, and heard his famishing cry for water, repeated time and again until he could stand it no longer, leaped the breastworks at the risk of his life, and crawled and gave it to him. The federals saw the act, and instead of firing, cheered him, and allowed him to return in safety. That man was a hero, and that act stands to his credit, recorded on high. If you will pardon my mention of self again, I remember an incident of magnanimity on my part, of which history has no record. My company was sent out as a scouting party in Tennessee. We came up with a company of federals, and after a severe fight we succeeded in stampeding them, and each man singled out his man. It fell to my lot to chase a soldier that had been dismounted. I overtook him in the woods alone, and ordered him to throw up his hands, which he did very promptly; and after disarming him, I requested him to show me his pocket-book. I examined it, and found just ten cents, which I returned to him, with something of a flourish of generosity that he seemed to appreciate. I know a man in this Society that would have kept that ten cents, if he had caught a poor miserable "Johnnie" in this predicament; and I think he ought to be known to you. He belonged to the 1st Iowa cavalry; claimed to be Major. The initials of his name are Henry S. Morrill. I told that story to a very intimate friend of mine, the other day, with whom I had had many transactions, and he said he would just bet that ten-cent piece was a counterfeit—and that friend was Morrill!

After the liberal terms granted, then came the return of the prodigal sons to the Union. Tennessee, my native state, the first; and others following, until the stars in the old flag were restored to their places of honor, and there, I trust, will forever shine! We became again a united country, wiser, and purified as with fire.

Think, for a moment, of the return to our homes—our country devastated; our families almost starving; nothing left us, but our health and strength, and a little good, wholesome experience. Our negroes all free; and, for the first time in our lives, we were forced to rely on our own efforts. And this force of circumstances

and self-reliance is what made successful men in the South. This is what raised her up from the ruin to prosperity and success, in a few years. And, while the South has retrieved largely more than her losses, there is yet a new era in store for her, in the shape of manufactures, diversity of crops, and, I think I can add and advocate, a diversity of politics; as the time has come when the negro vote should be divided. The whites should no longer feel the obligation to vote the Democratic ticket, but should advocate and vote her true principles for true government, whether Democratic or Republican, and identify the South more with the progress of the united country. If I am infringing on your rules about politics, just stop me. I do not believe that there exists prejudice, to any great degree, on either side,—certainly no longer with the soldiers; but it should be our aim to blot it out forever from among us, and there is nothing calculated to do it better than the mingling of the Blue and the Gray in social organizations. And we should not forget to instill into the minds of our children, true patriotism and love of the old flag and country. The standard for them should be placed at the highest mark, and they should be taught to attain and maintain it. We should teach our children that the heroes of the war on either side—such men as Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Lee, Jackson, and others,—are not alone the heroes of any section—the North or the South—but of the entire country; and that they should be proud of them all as Americans.

The President:—Our next toast will be responded to by one of our sons, P. T. Sherman,—“Patriot Sires and Sons.”

SIXTH TOAST.—“*Patriot Sires and Sons.*”

Response by Mr. P. T. SHERMAN.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

A small boy once in Sunday-school was asked the question, what is necessary for baptism? With a confidence born of absolute knowledge, he replied that there were two things necessary for baptism, water and a baby.

The toast which I have this evening has two elements, the words in which it is expressed, and the sentiment intended to be conveyed. When I first read the toast, it seemed to me that the words were a little bit trite, rather “spread eagle” you might say, but when I came to consider the sentiment contained in them,

when I reflect upon the patriotic deeds of our sires, and upon the heritage that they have handed down to us, I feel that the sentiments that arise within our breasts are too patriotic to be so denominated, and if the words which I shall use this evening appear to you to be nothing but vain platitudes, it will be only because my powers of expression are inadequate to convey the thoughts that arise in my mind.

There is a story of an Irishman, who with his wife moved into a house in the city, and immediately thereafter the neighbors were troubled with very loud noises from that house in the evening, noises as if from a contest, and they finally could not stand it any longer, and one of them went to the front door, rang the door bell, and when the Irishman came to the door, the neighbor asked him, "Are you the master of this house?" The Irishman looked at him a moment, and said: "Faith! that is what me and the old woman are trying to decide."

Now, my fellow-countrymen, it seems to me that the people of the United States have been trying to decide who is the master of this house,—this Nation,—and the response has been that the principles of the old government, handed down to us by our fathers, still dominate and still rule, and that the heritage bequeathed to us by our sires, is too sacred to be cast aside. This heritage is the subject upon which I will speak.

I will not dwell upon your feats of arms, nor upon the motives which actuated you in the contest in which you participated, for though grand and glorious were your exploits, yet they formed but one link in the golden chain of progress. To consider the heritage our fathers have handed down to us, we must go back to that little convention that assembled in Annapolis in 1786. Perhaps we should go further back, back to the time when our forefathers first settled this continent, back to the time when our fathers, or at least my father's ancestors, emigrated into the province of Connecticut, and being too busy to make many laws hastily assembled together in convention, and decreed that the colony should be governed by the laws of God until they had time to make better,—and thus trace, from its fountain springs, the tradition of freedom, but freedom founded upon law and religion, which is our dearest tradition. But we must remember that the first one hundred and fifty years of the history of our rise upon this continent were not years of prosperity or progress.

Our fathers had a hard and bitter contest with the adverse forces of nature. They worked not eight hours a day, but sixteen, and they got pretty poor reward for their labor. They went to their last rest after hard and bitter lives, seemingly in vain. Something was wanting in their government, something was wrong. Neither should I perhaps neglect to mention the heroic contest wherein our sires cast off the tyranny of Great Britain. For glorious are the traditions reaching from the battlefields of the Revolution. But we must remember that the war of the Revolution by itself accomplished but little. It rid us of but one wrong. It resulted not in prosperity, but in confusion and almost in anarchy. Something was yet wanting, and the men who led that revolution did not stop until it was supplied. Then it was that he, whom I believe to have been the first and greatest American, he, who, though born and reared in Virginia, yet in his last will described himself as "George Washington, of Mount Vernon in Virginia, a citizen of the United States," wrote a letter to General Knox, of Massachusetts, in which he conveyed this idea—I do not quote the words, for I do not remember them—but he said in substance, "this condition of affairs can not last. It will lead to anarchy. We must have a new and strong government that can enforce its laws throughout the states." And thus it was that our fathers, actuated by absolute necessity, by a century of toil and trouble and suffering, met together with the failures and sufferings of the past still fresh in their minds, but with faith in the future, and founded a new government based upon principles that will last forever. That government was founded; and at once a nation sprang into being, a people leaped forward to prosperity, and then began an era of progress such as the world had never seen. Is it to be wondered therefore that all of the noblest sons of America have turned to that government, that around it has clustered all their love and all their reverence, and all their faith? Is it to be wondered that when that government was assailed, you, gentlemen of the "Army of the Tennessee," actuated by an undying love for it, sprang forward to its defense and vindicated its justice and its might? Now the question which is very pertinent today is, are we prepared to turn aside from that government? Are we prepared to turn our backs upon even one of its elementary principles? In moments of temporary passion and excitement, shall we forget the past and follow the wild

chimeras of the visionaries to anarchy and destruction? No, my friends, the heritage our fathers have handed down to us is far too dear. We do not say, we do not think for a moment that America is perfect. We do not claim that our government has reached the very acme of possible perfection; but what we do claim is that today America is the topmost billow in the rising tide of the evolution of humanity; that the past has therefore not been wrong, and that our future progress must therefore be forward, not backward; and forward in the lines laid down for us by our fathers; and that in our onward progress faith and love in and for the old government and its underlying principles should be to us a guiding star in the gloom of despondency, a pillar of smoke in the bright sunlight of prosperity, to guide us on our way.

Now, gentlemen, in spite of my best effort, I find that I can not in words of my own express the feelings which an American should manifest towards his country. To fittingly do so, I must quote the words of him from whom I derive my title to sit in this assembly. You know that at the outset of the war my father was in the south, had become one of its people, was among them as a friend, was bound to them by many obligations, was in a place which he loved and in a station in which he rejoiced; and yet when the temptation of secession was held out to him, when he was requested in the mildest and most insinuating form to do one almost immaterial act in the general scheme of secession, his answer was short and decisive, and concluded in these words: "On no earthly account, will I do any act or think any thought hostile to or in defiance of the old government of the United States."

My fellow-countrymen, the simple faith and the unfaltering loyalty manifested in these words is cherished by me as a heritage dearer than all the glories of Atlanta, or the imperishable fame of the "March to the Sea."

Captain Loyd G. Harris sang "Vive La America."

The President:—Our next toast, "Our Boys," will be responded to by another of our sons, the Hon. Hugh R. Belknap.

SEVENTH TOAST.—"*Our Boys.*"

Response by HON. HUGH R. BELKNAP.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:

Wherever a man may roam throughout the world, whether it be success or adversity that comes to him, time and again his heart turns with yearning to home and friends. Therefore, dead indeed would I be to all the higher instincts of manhood were I not pleased and comforted by being here tonight. To quote a sentence uttered by him whose name I bear, and whose memory to me is most dear, "It all seems like a dream." For time comes and goes so rapidly and seemingly so much faster as the seasons roll along, the line between manhood and old age is so slight and so quickly passed, that one can scarcely realize the men of '61 and '65 are the old men of today, and not without careful reflection can we believe that the boys of that period are the middle-aged men of the present time. But, gentlemen, rest assured that we who come after you will see to it that your names and the records of your heroic deeds shall be remembered as long as history is enrolled. While the names and fame of those who deride you, no matter how high in place or strong in power, shall sink like lead in the sea of silence.

Of all the priceless lessons you have taught us, none is brighter, none is purer, than that of fidelity to friendship. By your acts you have proven to us the truth of the saying, "Kind hearts are more than coronets." For in this troublous world some friends are true and some friends are false, but the friendships formed on the line of march, in the camp or hospital or on the field of battle, amidst the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry, thanks be to God, never fail. Thrones are tottering, crowned heads are trembling, dynasties are falling; the people of the old world look to our young republic for all that is best in government. Around me I see the survivors of the grandest army that ever followed flag or rallied at the beat of drum. Upon the heads of many the snows of winter that never melt have fallen thick and fast. Soon you will receive your summons to the undiscovered country, but we, your boys, will see to it that this government is of the people, by the people and for the people.

The war is over. Time, with unrelenting finger, points to the dial, and with amazement we read, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Over thirty years have come and gone since your former valiant foes laid down their arms to that

magnanimous chieftain, your old commander, the Nation's hero, Ulysses S. Grant. Old ideas and hatreds have vanished in the dim shadows of the past. The watchword of the Nation is now onward and upward. The South stretches forth her arms and bids welcome to the North. The North, gratefully appreciating her kind invitation, gladly sends her muscle, her manhood and her capital to develop earth's hidden treasures of the southern states and to make their fields blossom as the rose. With a heart full of gratitude to the God of all, that we have reached this happy epoch in our career, but remembering that you were always right, we, your boys, will see to it that the principles for which you fought always prevail.

To you who have done so much for us, to you who have done so much for all humanity, to you who have done so much for good government, to you, we swear by all that is good, by all that is holy, by the white-winged angels of the Prince of Peace, that if anyone, be he citizen of this grand republic or be he one who bends the knee to foreign prince or potentate, that he who dares insult the stars shall bear the stripes. Loving, honoring and respecting you while you live, when your race is run and you are called upon to pitch your tents within the gates of the celestial city, your boys will see to it that your memories and your graves, like the poet's field beyond the flood, are forever kept decked in living green. If, by the grace of a divine providence, we are permitted to reach that period in life when hopes have changed to memories, our dearest recollection will be the fact that our sires did their duty well in their country's hour of need.

On the 30th of last May it was my proud distinction to receive an invitation from a Grand Army Post in Chicago to be present during their memorial exercises. Duties that I could not neglect compelled me to decline. But, soldiers of the rebellion, on that sacred day I gathered flowers and wended my way to Arlington, where rest in eternal peace thousands of the bravest of the brave. Soon I stood beside the graves of the heroic dead, and as I stooped and placed roses and lillies upon the mounds that covered their beloved dust, I thanked God for the lovely memory we have of them; I praised heaven for such defenders. And then I wandered on, and stood by the tomb of "The Unknown," and I thought of the weeping widows, of the sorrowing mothers, who mourn, without resentment, the early loved and lost. Later I stood be-

side the old slave quarters, empty and deserted, nevermore to be occupied by human beings held in bondage. Around the crumbling walls ivy clung in fond embrace, in the leaves of which birds twittered praises that they and men are free. And then I wandered on past the old mansion, and stood upon the banks of the gently flowing river. At my feet rippled its peaceful waters; in the distance rested in sweet repose the capitol of the nation you did so much to save. And as my vision took in the lovely view, I raised my eyes toward heaven, and there, at the top of the staff, floated Old Glory, every star intact, placed there to remain forever by you, the soidiers of the Union. Soon was wafted to my ears the boom of the sunset gun. An old veteran stepped forward, lowered the banner of the free, and left the world to darkness and to me. And as I retraced my thoughtful steps back to the heat and the worry and the endless task of a busy life, my heart was filled with pride that I am an American citizen. I rejoiced in free America. I gave thanks for the American volunteer.

And now, gentlemen, thanking you for the honor of being with you; flattering myself that I am regarded as one of your boys, and assuring you that the devotion to loyalty and the love of patriotism borne by the fathers has descended to the sons, permit me, I beg of you, to voice the wish that is always in my heart—God bless the men of the Army of the Tennessee. May the lines of your lives and of those of your dear ones always fall in pleasant places.

The President:—The last regular toast, "Old Glory," will be responded to by General Smith D. Atkins:

EIGHTH TOAST.—"*Old Glory.*"

Response by General SMITH D. ATKINS.

MR. PRESIDENT:

To an old soldier the American flag is the most beautiful thing upon the earth or in the sky. To him, and to all in this land of liberty, of equal rights and equal opportunities, it represents the majesty and the glory of the Republic. Wherever that flag waves, in the remotest corner of the Republic, everywhere it does, or it should, guarantee to every American citizen the free and unquestioned enjoyment and exercise of every political privilege and civil right. No governor of any state should be permit-

ted to defy it—the consent or request of no governor of any state should be required, or be waited for, to execute all laws of the United States where that flag floats or has a right to float. In all parts of this land, and in all parts of the world, it should, and it does, fill with pride the hearts of all Americans who look upon it.

Many years ago I heard William H. Seward, then Secretary of State, relate an incident of his travels in Egypt—said Mr. Seward: One day our party made up of ladies and gentlemen on horseback were ascending a hill when we observed one of the war parties that infest that country closely following us—and when we reached the top of the hill, we met another of those war parties, and they were enemies about to engage in mortal combat. Here we were, a party of Americans, between these two contending forces—what to do, at first none of us knew, but what we did do was this—we took from a portmanteau the American flag, and riding a little way to the side of the road, we threw that flag over a limb of a tree, and it was instantly recognized by both of those contending war parties, and we sat down beneath it, as safe as if we had been sitting in the shadow of our own capitol in Washington. Away from home, across the wide ocean, in a strange land, “Old Glory” gave complete protection to that party of American ladies and gentlemen. Everywhere on land—everywhere on the ocean where the white wings of commerce fly, among all peoples in whose language the word “liberty” is known, that flag is respected and honored. Your valor helped to keep it so, and the valor of your descendants will keep it so forever.

“ When freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night.
And set the stars of glory there.

She mingled with its gorgeous dyes,
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light;
Then from his mansion in the sun
She called her eagle-bearer down,
And gave unto his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!”

The Glee Club sang "Our Native Land, America."

Major Hoyt Sherman was called upon, and responded as follows:

I think these gentlemen that are calling my name meant Colonel Fred. Grant, who is alongside of me. He is the gentleman they want to hear.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Army of the Tennessee and ladies, it is a little late for me to start in to do any talking. I know a great many of you can not hear me, because of the size of the hall, and you are subject to congratulation for that reason. Even you that can hear me, I feel, are so full of enthusiasm and patriotism by reason of the discourses you have heard, that you do not need to hear anything from me at all. If I should undertake to talk to you to-night with reference to war matters, it would be about that department of military service that I had to do with, and that I was most familiar with. But as I am not in a position just now to scatter greenbacks, as I did with such great liberality many years ago, I feel very sure you do not care anything about any talk as to that. That was about all that I had to do in the way of military service. I know that while I was in camp with a bag full of money, I was an object of a great deal of interest and importance, and I was the recipient of the very best the camp afforded, whether it was solid or liquid; but that time has gone by now, and I have ceased to be an object of interest. I thank you for listening to me.

Calls were made for Colonel Grant, who responded as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:

Your call greatly embarrasses me, after the brilliant and eloquent speeches we have heard, because I have made no preparation for speaking on this occasion. Recently I had a sad experience while making a speech. I took the stump in the late campaign, and the first meeting that I attended was in what is known as the East Side of New York. There was a very large audience, and the chairman introduced me with a flattering eulogy, telling the audience that I was the son of General Grant, and much like him in character and manners. I received an ovation, and made a speech which I thought was first-class, but as I sat down

the chairman arose, and stepping forward, said, "Boys, didn't I tell you he was like his father,—he can't talk worth a cent." After such an experience, what can I say now?

The Army of the Tennessee have always kindly called upon me to talk, and I have said a little a great many times. Your kindness has rather encouraged me, notwithstanding the sad reverse that I have mentioned. I persevered in my political speeches, however, having different chairmen at other meetings, and kept on talking, so that by the end of the campaign I had great difficulty, not in talking, but in stopping. I fear that if I should get started here, I might not be able to stop, as it took me towards the last part of the political campaign somewhat over an hour, sometimes two hours, to get through my story.

As I passed across the floor this evening, I was reminded of an incident that the scenes here have witnessed. I noticed the gray heads of the old soldiers who went down to Jefferson Barracks, and remembered many places where I saw them during the war, while they were commanded by my father, in their campaigns in which they captured armies. But Jefferson Barracks and its vicinity also reminded me of a different campaign, which occurred way back in the forties, an account of which will probably be of interest to the ladies here present. Ladies, these old gentlemen think that they have produced generals, but I can show a better general from among the gentler sex. In 1843, a young lieutenant reported at Jefferson Barracks. He had a class-mate whose family lived four miles and a half west of that post, on the Gravois road, and among the members of that family were three young ladies. This lieutenant used to visit White Haven, the old Dent farm, and one of the three young ladies captured him there. He afterwards became the commander of these gallant old veterans here, and led them to many victories, but his surrender to the Gravois girl lasted until the end of his life.

Ladies and gentlemen, the environs of St. Louis are the scenes of the younger days of my father and my mother, and it was here that they fell in love with each other, and were married.

One of the last passages that General Grant ever penned was the direction to me that, no matter where he was buried, he wished a place by his side to be preserved for his captor.

I thank you for so kindly calling upon me, and trust that next year I will again see you all.

The President:—Comrades, before saying good-night, I wish to thank you and the guests for the attention you have given us, and we will close by the Glee Club singing "Old Lang Syne," in which all will please join.

SONGS AT THE BANQUET.

—
OLD GLORY.*Solo by Esther Hodges Harkins.*

Old glory, flag of liberty,
 Triumphant wave o'er land and sea,
 The pride of millions yet to be,
 Neath freedom's glorious sway;
 We gaze upon each starry fold,
 In beauty to the skies unrolled,
 And link with thee in pride untold,
 Our land America!

CHORUS.

Unfurl thy grandeur to the stars,
 Dear flag of many battle scars.
 Renowned in hallowed story;
 All hail to thee, O emblem grand,
 The guardian of our native land,
 All hail to thee, O emblem grand,
 Old glory!

Old glory founded by our sires,
 Amid the flame of battle fires!
 Thy gleam the hearts of all inspires
 With rapture day by day!
 The flag of the New World art thou;
 To tyranny thou ne'er shall bow;
 Forever wave above the bow,
 Of free America!—CHO.

* Dear flag we love each stripe and star
 Transfigured by the fires of war!
 No hand shall e'er thy beauty mar,
 Or curb thy glorious sway.
 With quivering lip and moistened eye
 We raise thy starry folds on high
 And swear for thee to do and die,
 And our America!—CHO.

*The third verse by Captain W. R. Hodges.

FLAG OF OUR UNION.

Solo by Captain Loyd G. Harris.

Words by GEO. V. MORRIS.

"A song for our banner"—the watch-word recall,
Which gave the Republic her station;
"United we stand, divided we fall!"
It made and preserves us a nation!

CHORUS.

The Union of lakes, the union of lands,
The union of states none can sever,
The union of hearts, the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

What God in His wisdom and mercy designed
And armed with His weapons of thunder,
Not all the earth's despots and factions combined
Have the power to conquer or sunder!—CHO.

OUR GALLANT DANDY TROOPER.

Solo by Evans R. Darlington.

Words by CAPTAIN W. R. HODGES.

Oh! we take him from the city or the plough,
Surgeons pass him and we dress him up so neat;
We teach him to uphold his manly brow,
And how to walk, and where to put his feet;
He also learns to do the circus act,
And to ride with both his heels towards the sky,
But once he's up in all the drilling and a uniform he's filling,
He's a soger that completely fills the eye.

CHORUS.

Oh our gallant dandy trooper, you are good in heart and hand.
You're a credit to your calling and to all your native land;
May your luck be never failing and your girl be ever true,
Our yellow legged trooper, here's a bumper full to you.

Then we send him to Dakota for to freeze;
To distant stations far away from all the ladies,
Or to Arizona where the gentle breeze
Is hotter than the sulphurous gates of Hades;
He seldom sees a city or a town,
And rarely finds a circus or a show,
But his duty he is doing, though there is no chance for wooing,
He's a sober, steady trooper as we know.—CHO.

When the savage murders people in the west;
It is then we find the trooper at the front,
To meet the dread Apache he's the best;
In such fighting it is he who bears the brunt.
From ambush he hears the rifle crack;
The thirsty soil is reddened with his gore,
But he keeps his flag a-flying while he's doing and adying,
He's a hero is our trooper o'er and o'er.—CHO.

VIVE L'AMERICA.

Solo by Captain Loyd G. Harris.

Words revised by Captain LOYD G. HARRIS.

Noble Republic ! happiest of lands—
Foremost of nations Columbia stands!
Freedom's proud banner floats in the skies,
Where shouts of liberty daily arise.
"United we stand, divided we fall"
Union forever, freedom to all—
Throughout the world our motto shall be
Vive L'America, home of the free.

Stronger and greater as years pass by,
Our grand Republic never can die.
Only one flag o'er our country shall wave,
"The land of the free and home of the brave,"
"United we stand," etc.

Our Native Land, America.

AIR: "MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."

Words by Colonel AUGUSTUS JACOBSON, of Our Society.

Voice.

1. Our coun - try's great, our coun - try's strong, Our
 2. Our fa - thers broke the ty - rant's sway, Our
 3. From rug - ged Maine to Gold - en Gate, Our
 4. From grim Cape Horn to Arc - tic Sea, Our

Piano.

na - tive land, A - mer - i - ca; Our coun - try's just, she
 na - tive land, A - mer - i - ca; And lib - er - ty is
 na - tive land, A - mer - i - ca; From Flo - ri - da to
 na - tive land, A - mer - i - ca; The air is breath of

2

OUR NATIVE LAND. Continued.

rights all wrong; A - mer - i - ca, A - mer - i - ca. When
here to stay, A - mer - i - ca, A - mer - i - ca. Here
Behr-ing's Strait, A - mer - i - ca, A - mer - i - ca. All
lib - er - ty, A - mer - i - ca, A - mer - i - ca. And

The first system of the musical score consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains four measures of music, each corresponding to a line of lyrics. The piano accompaniment is written on two staves (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp. It provides harmonic support for the vocal line, featuring chords and moving lines in both hands.

counsel's dark, with all our might, We la - bor till we
woman's queen, and man is king, Here tho't and speech have
nat - ure laughs and blessings showers, Of bounteous har - vests,
freedom's chil-dren's val - iant band, From for-eign touch all

The second system of the musical score continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line follows the same notation as the first system. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines, maintaining the harmonic structure of the piece. The lyrics are aligned with the vocal notes.

OUR NATIVE LAND. Concluded.**3**

see the light; Then steer for just - ice
 free - dom's ring; The peo - ple rule, ho -
 fruits and flowers; No oth - er land on
 read - y stand, To guard and keep this

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom two staves are a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is in 4/4 time and features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The lyrics are aligned under the top staff.

and the right, Our na - tive land, A - mer - i - ca.
 san - nas sing, Our na - tive land, A - mer - i - ca.
 earth like ours, Our na - tive land, A - mer - i - ca.
 hal - lowed land, Our na - tive land, A - mer - i - ca.

The second system of the musical score also consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melody from the first system. The bottom two staves provide the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are aligned under the top staff. The system concludes with a double bar line.

MEMBERS REGISTERED AT THE MEETING,

NOVEMBER 18TH AND 19TH, 1896.

Captain W. D. E. Andrus.
General Smith D. Atkins.

General W. H. Baldwin.
Captain Warren Beckwith.
Mr. H. R. Belknap.
Captain J. LeRoy Bennett.
Captain M. W. Borland.
Colonel R. H. Brown.
Captain Sam'l T. Brush.
Colonel Robt. Buchanan.
Mr. George Buckland.
Captain G. A. Busse.
Major Jas. G. Butler.
Captain S. H. M. Byers.

Colonel Cornelius Cadle.
Mr. Henry Cadle.
Captain B. M. Callender.
Captain Henry S. Carroll.
Colonel Nelson Cole.
Colonel D. C. Coleman.
Captain J. H. Cooper.
Major R. C. Crowell.

General G. M. Dodge.
Captain H. B. Dox.

Captain J. G. Everest.
General T. C. Fletcher.
Captain S. S. Frowe.

Colonel P. G. Galvin.
Major W. C. B. Gillespie.
Captain Chas. H. Gleason.
Colonel Fred. D. Grant.

Captain Hamilton W. Hall.
Captain E. B. Hamilton.
Captain F. Y. Hedley.
Colonel W. A. Hequembourg.
General A. Hickenlooper.
Captain M. A. Higley.

Captain Wm. R. Hodges.
General O. O. Howard.
Colonel Augustus Jacobson.
Colonel W. A. Jenkins.
Major E. S. Johnson.
Colonel Wm. B. Keeler.
Captain And. C. Kemper.
Major L. Krughoff.
Captain C. E. Lanstrum.
Captain T. W. Letton.
Colonel Jas. N. McArthur.
General John McArthur.
Major R. W. McClaughry.
General John McFall.
Captain M. J. McGrath.
Captain P. McGrath.
General John McNulta.
Captain M. F. Madigan.
Captain F. H. Magdeburg.
Captain C. F. Matteson.
Major H. L. Morrill.
Captain D. A. Mulvane.
Mrs. H. T. Noble.
General John W. Noble.
Captain James Oates.
Captain A. L. Ogg.
Colonel Chas. Parsons.
General Lewis B. Parsons.
Captain C. O. Patier.
Ensign John B. Pratt.
General R. N. Pearson.
Mary Logan Pearson.
Captain Julius Pitzman.
Surgeon S. C. Plummer.
Dr. S. C. Plummer, Jr.
Mr. Fred. H. Plummer.
Major Leo. Rassieur.
Captain M. Ravold.
Colonel J. S. Rearden.
Major D. W. Reed.
Captain C. Riebsame.
Captain W. T. Rigby.
Colonel A. J. Seay.

Captain Jas. A. Sexton.
Colonel Wm. T. Shaw.
Major Hoyt Sherman.
Mr. P. T. Sherman.
Major Chas. H. Smith.
Captain Chas. H. Smith.
Captain H. I. Smith.
General Wm. Sooy Smith.
Surgeon Jos. Spiegelhalter.
Captain N. T. Spoor.
Major George R. Steele.
General J. H. Stibbs.
Captain Chas. Stiesmeier.
Colonel H. Van Sellar.
General C. C. Walcutt.
Mr. Richard Wangelin.
Major Wm. E. Ware.
Colonel C. G. Warner.
Major Wm. Warner.
Colonel A. C. Waterhouse.
General Jas. A. Williamson.
Captain F. C. Wilson.

LADIES PRESENT, AS REPORTED BY THE LADIES' LOCAL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Chas. Baldwin.
Mrs. Perry Bartholow.
Mrs. Sam'l T. Brush.
Mrs. George Buckland.
Mrs. Louise Carleton Bulkley.
Mrs. J. G. Butler.
Mrs. Thos. C. Fletcher.
Miss Virginia Hedley.
Mrs. Hermann.
Miss Hickenlooper.
Miss Amelia Hickenlooper.
Mrs. M. A. Higley.
Mrs. Henry R. Knollenberg.
Mrs. C. B. McLellan.
Mrs. H. L. Morrill.
Miss Morrill.
Mrs. Nicholson.
Mrs. R. N. Pearson.

Proceedings of the Society

Miss Patier.

Mrs. Julius Pitzman.

Mrs. S. C. Plummer.

Mrs. Annie H. Plummer.

The Misses Ravold.

Mrs. Horace Seely.

Mrs. Frank A. Sherman.

Mrs. Chas. H. Smith.

Mrs. Frank D. Van Slycke.

Mrs. Ernest E. Wangelin.

Mrs. Richard Wangelin.

Mrs. Wm. E. Ware.

Mrs. C. G. Warner.

Miss Mary Wynn.

At this meeting, Captain W. R. Hodges "respectfully referred" to me the following letter from Colonel W. H. Heath, with the suggestion that there were historical facts in this connection which might be recorded by our Society.

I have asked my friend, Major Frank B. James, of Cincinnati, late of the 52d Ohio volunteer infantry, a gallant soldier and a student of war history, a member of our sister Society of the Cumberland, to take Colonel Heath's letter as a text, and go over the "War Records of the Rebellion," and tell us what our "stolen" troops of the Army of the Tennessee did when they were away from us.

It is the duty of our Society to assist in making history, and I have taken the responsibility of printing in this volume the record of the service of our soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee when they were "borrowed."

I think that the members of our Society, especially those who served away from us during the time described in this paper, will be satisfied to have this report of Major James' published.

The foot notes refer to the "Official Records of the War of the Rebellion" by their page and serial number.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary.

COLONEL HEATH'S LETTER.

ST. LOUIS, *November 17th, 1896.*

CAPTAIN W. R. HODGES,
Secretary Local Executive Committee, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—In looking over the list of battles of the Army of the Tennessee in today's *Globe-Democrat*, no mention is made of several important engagements, to the credit of winning which that army is justly entitled.

In the beginning of the year 1864, at Black River bridge, was hastily collected what was afterwards known as the "Right Wing of the 16th Army Corps." It was composed of two divisions, under General Thomas Kilby Smith and that prince of fighters, General Joseph A. Mower. The command of the right wing was entrusted to a man of the name of Smith; "one of the few, the immortal Smiths that were not born to die;" the now venerable, General Andrew J. Smith, still a hale and active man at the age of 82. Probably no living man could do more effective fighting with a small force

than he, and General Joe. Mower, the commander of his 3rd Division, was the living incarnation of war.

The right wing was first loaned to General Banks for his Red river campaign. It participated in the battles of Fort DeRussy, Henderson's Hill, Pleasant Hill, Moore's Plantation, Marksville Prairie, Bayou DeGlaize and Old River Lake.

It was then loaned to General Washburn at Memphis, and in the two days' fight, at Tupelo, Miss., July 14th and 15th, 1864, retrieved the disaster of Gun Town, and defeated Forrest.

It was again loaned, this time to General Steele at Little Rock, and participated in the pursuit of Price, marching into the jurisdiction of General Rosecrans in Missouri, and helping to expel Price's raiders from her sacred soil.

Then it was loaned to General George H. Thomas at Nashville, Tenn., and participated in the two days' battles of December 15th and 16th, 1864, against Hood's army. During the fight of the 16th it was the right wing of the 16th Army corps that assaulted and carried Shy's Hill, and the Point Coupee battery, first breaking through Hood's stubbornly defended line and insuring the rout of his army.

Then it was loaned to General E. R. S. Canby at New Orleans, and participated in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort and Blakely, on the east side of Mobile bay, April 8th and 9th, 1865.

It is also proper, indeed it is historical, to say: that the right wing of the 16th Army corps, like the Army of the Tennessee, from whose loins it sprung, and as a part of which it was most proud to be known, was never defeated, not even in the disastrous Red river campaign, where it won the only pitched battle that was won; winning not only against a determined and reinforced enemy, but in the face of direct orders from General Banks to General Smith "by no means to bring on a general engagement."

Looking back at the past, it is not the least of their pride to be able to say that the right wing never but once formed part of a retreating army, and then it retreated reluctantly, after having won a decisive victory at Pleasant Hill, La., and after its intrepid commander had offered General Banks, with only his own troops, to go forward and take Shreveport *and hold it*, so that the fruits of victory might not be thrown away.

We, who survive the old right wing, sometimes familiarly known as "Smith's Guerrillas," would much regret to see a history written of the Army of the Tennessee which did not allude, in some remote way, to that surplus wing that was so often loaned to short-handed, and often short-sighted commanders, in the general round-up of 1864 and 5.

Yours very truly,

W. H. HEATH,

Late Colonel 33d Missouri Infantry.

THE WORK OF THE "BORROWED" TROOPS,

Prepared by Major FRANK B. JAMES.

BANKS' RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Early in 1864, General Banks, whose forces were then operating on the coast of Texas, opened a correspondence with Generals Sherman and Steele, commanders, respectively, of the departments of Tennessee and Arkansas, and Admiral Porter, of the Mississippi squadron, to arrange for their co-operation in a proposed expedition up the Red river to Shreveport, La.

An agreement was reached, namely—Porter was to furnish a sufficient number of light and heavy vessels, Steele and Sherman to furnish each 10,000 men, and Banks himself about 17,000 men of all arms.

Steele was to march overland from Little Rock to Shreveport, a distance of nearly 300 miles through the enemy's country.

Banks was to march his column from the Gulf coast at Berwick Bay to Alexandria.

Sherman's quota was to be carried on transports up Red river, convoyed by the navy to Alexandria, then to meet Banks, by the 17th of March.

It may be stated now, that from certain causes, Steele did not put in an appearance at all, so no further reference to his part in the expedition is required.

It will be seen that the force deemed necessary for the expedition, by its projector, was to be furnished by three separate military departments and the navy, and it was to be assembled from three points of the compass, in the face of an enemy already concentrated and superior in point of numbers to either of its proposed parts.

Theoretically, such conditions would not give much promise of success,—unless great good luck and management attended. As it turned out, the Red river expedition was not only a failure, but the total loss of all the vessels was only averted by a rare piece of good fortune.

Sherman, just returned to Vicksburg from his Meridian expedition, on the 6th of March, 1864, issued Special Field Orders No. 24, by which was detailed—"From the 1st and 3d Divisions of the 16th Corps, 7,500 men and two batteries, and from the 17th Corps 2,500 men and one battery.

²The detail from the 16th Corps was Smith's 3d Division consisting of ten regiments of infantry and two batteries and five regiments of infantry, under General J. A. Mower from the 1st Division. The 17th Corps furnished six regiments of infantry and one battery, under General Thos. Kilby Smith.

This force of about 10,000 men was commanded by General A. J. Smith and by Sherman's express agreement with Banks, it was loaned for a period of thirty days, dating from its arrival at the mouth of Red river.³

Smith's orders were in effect, "to proceed to the mouth of Red river by transports, where he would find Admiral Porter, who would convoy the fleet up that river to Alexandria, there to report, if possible, by the 17th of March, to General Banks, who would command the expedition in person."⁴

Smith left Vicksburg on the evening of the 10th, and arrived at Red river landing at noon the following day. Here word was received from Banks that his column would not be able to reach Alexandria before the 21st.

Fort DeRussy, a strong position with heavy armament, situated on the river midway between its mouth and Alexandria, blocked the way to that point, so Smith arranged with Admiral Porter for a joint attack upon it.

On the 12th, the transports proceeded up the river to the Atchafalaya Bayou, and thence down that stream to Simsport. Next morning a reconnoissance was made by Mower. Scurry's brigade was encountered three or four miles from the landing, at an incomplete fort, from which it was driven and pursued for a few miles. Mower captured some prisoners and wagons, and then returned to the landing.

Smith at once disembarked his limited land transportation, sent his boats to join Porter and marched his whole force after night-fall about five miles in the direction of Ft. DeRussy.

The march was continued at a very early hour on the 14th to Mansura, where it was learned that an important bridge across

(1) p. 513, No. 62; (2) 304, No. 61; (3) p. 481, No. 62; (4) p. 304, No. 61.

Bayou DeGlaise had been destroyed, and that the rebel General Walker, with his division, had left DeRussy and taken position, ready to dispute that crossing.

Constructing a bridge at Mansura with materials from demolished houses, Smith crossed his command, flanked Walker and proceeded toward the fort.

After a total march of twenty-six miles that day, the fort was reached.

Dispositions were at once made against a possible attack by Walker and for assault on the fort. The attack was made, and in twenty minutes the work, with the garrison of over three hundred men, ten pieces of artillery of heavy calibre, and a large amount of stores, was captured.

Owing to obstructions in the channel, Porter's fleet did not arrive until after the surrender. The next day the captured ordnance was placed aboard the several vessels and the fort was demolished by Kilby Smith's brigade.

Resting till the evening of the 15th, Mower, with the divisions of the 16th Corps, reembarked on the transports for Alexandria, where he arrived the next day, but after its hasty evacuation by the enemy, who abandoned three pieces of artillery and some stores. General Smith followed later with Kilby Smith's brigade, when his whole command was placed in camp to await the arrival of General Banks.

On the 20th the cavalry of Banks, under General A. L. Lee, arrived. Having learned that the enemy was at Pleasant Hill, some twenty-two miles distant, Smith, on the 21st inst., sent Mower with his divisions and Lee's cavalry against them.

Mower reached Pleasant Hill by night, quietly surrounded the place, and without firing a shot captured the whole garrison, which consisted of the 2d Louisiana cavalry and Edgar's four gun battery. Mower's men had marched thirty miles that day, through rain and mud. Next day they returned to Alexandria.

Banks arrived on the 26th. He ordered Smith to march to Cotele landing, there take the transports and report to him again at Grand Ecore. In the meanwhile Banks' army moved to Natchitoches, from which place on the 7th April the combined movement overland towards Shreveport began. At the same time Smith's transports, with all surplus baggage, etc., were sent under guard of Kilby Smith's brigade to the mouth of Soggy bayou, some thirty miles up the river.

On the 8th, Banks' advance, consisting of his cavalry, supported by the 13th Corps, encountered the enemy between Pleasant Hill and Mansfield, was repulsed and driven back with a loss of its wagons and artillery and nearly half of the 13th Corps. The 19th Corps got up to its relief shortly before dark, but night put an end to the contest. General T. E. G. Ransom, in command of the two divisions of the 13th Corps, was seriously wounded in the engagement.¹

On the 9th, Smith, whose command had been marching as rear guard, was ordered forward to Pleasant Hill, where he formed in line of battle with part of the 19th Corps. Skirmishing was kept up until about 4 o'clock, when the enemy, made confident by the success of the previous day and by the arrival of reinforcements, advanced with great determination and gained some advantage at first. But a favorable opportunity presenting itself, Smith ordered a charge of his whole line, drove the enemy over a mile and captured nearly one thousand prisoners and five pieces of artillery and the caissons, with a loss to himself of 98 killed, 540 wounded and 115 missing. Night coming on, the enemy took advantage of it and escaped toward Mansfield.

A brigade under Colonel Risdon M. Moore, of the 117th Ills. followed up the retreating enemy for a distance and Smith withdrew the balance of his command and bivouacked on the battlefield.

This gallant action of Smith and his command was warmly commended by General Banks, in terms "God bless you, General, you have saved the army."²

In his official report to the Lieutenant-General, on April 13th,

(1) Note by Cornelius Cadle, who was Ransom's Adjutant-General from the time General Ransom returned to the Army of the Tennessee in front of Atlanta until his death near Rome, Georgia.

In this engagement at Pleasant Hill General Ransom was seriously wounded, and his Adjutant-General, Captain Cyrus E. Dickey, was killed by his side. General Ransom, before he had recovered from this wound, asked to be sent to where he belonged, the Army of the Tennessee, and he came to us during the Atlanta campaign, unfit physically, but with a vitality that made him the commander, first of the Fourth Division of the Left Wing, 16th Army Corps, and when upon that day in front of Atlanta, our President, General Dodge, commanding the Left Wing of the 16th Army Corps received a bullet in his head and was carried back, Ransom took command.

Then when the "Left Wing" was discontinued, one division sent to the 15th Corps and one to the 17th Corps, Ransom, in the temporary absence of General Frank P. Blair, took command of the 17th Corps. He died near Rome, Georgia, October 29, 1864. He retained command of the Corps (though he had been carried upon a litter for three days by his loving soldiers) up to the moment of his death.

(2) p. 309, No. 61.

General Banks only incidentally speaks of Colonel W. T. Shaw's brigade—otherwise Smith's command is not mentioned, in connection with the action at Pleasant Hill.

About midnight Smith received an order from General Banks to withdraw at 2 o'clock and follow the 19th Corps to Grand Ecore. His remonstrance, to the effect, that the enemy had been whipped, that his own dead and wounded had not been cared for, that Kilby Smith, thirty miles above, with the transports, would be exposed to capture, was of no avail, so he reluctantly obeyed the order, first making such provision for the care of his wounded as time permitted.

The army reached Grand Ecore on the 11th. No word having been received from the transports, save that they had been threatened by the enemy, on the 13th, Smith took two brigades and started to the relief. The advance of the fleet was met at Campiti, energy and good fortune having aided its escape. On the 20th the transports, navy and land forces started for Alexandria.

Meanwhile the enemy had had time to recover from its discomfiture at Pleasant Hill. A staff officer of Kirby Smith states that his army was "beaten, demoralized and paralyzed in the fight on the 9th."¹

Surprised at not being pursued, the enemy himself became pursuer, and on the retreat from Grand Ecore harassed Smith's wing, which was the rear guard, almost the whole distance to Alexandria. Quite a severe fight occurred at Clontinville on the 23d.

The army arrived at Alexandria on the 26th April and remained there camped in line of battle until the 13th May.

A little incident occurred at this encampment that will illustrate the coolness and general efficiency of Andrew J. Smith on all occasions. The enemy having driven in the skirmishers, or pickets, of the 13th Corps, on the 28th April, the whole corps fell back hastily to a new position, abandoning and setting fire to its camp equipage, stores and forage. Smith, not knowing this had been done by order, took Shaw's brigade, put out the fire, rescued the stores, and saved much of the camp equipage. Colonel W. T. Shaw's brigade remained on that ground until the next morning.

It was with difficulty that the larger vessels of the navy had been forced above Alexandria on account of the lack of water in

(1) *ib.* 559, No. 61.

the shoals at that place. It was now found impossible to pass them below, and as Banks was determined to abandon the Red river country altogether, there seemed no alternative but to destroy the valuable fleet.

A plan, pronounced impracticable (within any reasonable time) by the professional engineering talent present, was finally adopted and successfully carried out. After much labor and some discouraging backsets, a dam was constructed which raised the water on the shoals sufficiently to permit the passage of the fleet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bailey of the 4th Wisconsin cavalry was the originator and executor of the plan. He received the thanks of Congress and a deserved promotion, as well as the thanks of the Army and Navy there assembled, for this brilliant service.

Upon the release of the fleet on the 13th May, the retreat was resumed and the enemy again followed. Simsport was reached on the 16th and Smith was placed in line of battle, awaiting the construction of a bridge across the Atchafalaya. While still in this position, on the 18th the enemy attacked, but was handsomely repulsed by Mower, who was temporarily in command, with a capture of 156 prisoners, and a loss to our side of 38 killed, 226 wounded and three missing. A bridge composed of transports and some navy vessels was constructed, and Smith finally crossed and proceeded by land to the mouth of Red river.

Here General Canby, who had assumed command of the division of West Mississippi, released Smith from further service in his department.

Embarking on transports, the command reached Vicksburg on May 23d.

General Smith, in his report, sums up as follows: "I captured with my command 22 pieces of artillery, 175 prisoners and Fort DeRussy, with a strong casemated battery, which the gunboats could not have been able to pass. My whole loss in the campaign was 153 killed, 840 wounded and 133 missing, also one six-mule team. My entire command numbered originally 9,200 men. The command was absent from Vicksburg seventy-four days."

General Grant had written Sherman, as early as the 18th of February, that he feared unless he (Sherman) went in command, any troops sent up Red river would be lost from further service with his command.

When General Banks, on April 6th, 1865, made his formal report, he advanced many reasons for the failure of this expedition.

He was particularly severe on the navy and its admiral. He says in terms that Porter's published official statements are at variance with the truth. Speaking of the right wing of the 16th Corps, he says: "It was a partially independent command. General Smith's instructions, which he showed me, required him to confer frequently with Admiral Porter,—the approved friend of the Army of the Tennessee. He never declined to co-operate with me, nor did he receive orders from me. He was in no wise responsible for the results of the expedition, and may perhaps be said to have gained as much by its failure, as he would from its success." General Steele was also severely condemned in the report.

The fact is, almost every one in authority connected with the expedition has been more or less blamed for its failure. The rebel General E. Kirby Smith could easily have had a duel with Dick Taylor, if his dignity had permitted it, and it was about as hard for him to explain to the Confederate authorities why he had not destroyed Banks, as it was for the latter to show good reasons for not having captured Shreveport.

It is certain that the enemy was in no condition to resist the capture of Shreveport. To be sure the water in the river was fast falling, and Smith's time was out.

If it was these latter reasons that controlled, an earlier consideration of them would have stopped the expedition at Alexandria while the navy was in deep water. Smith's time expired only four days later than the actual advance from Alexandria.

TUPELO.

In the first part of April, Sherman sent General John M. Corse to Memphis and Vicksburg to hasten the return of the "loaned troops" for he still hoped to be able to get them before the opening of the spring campaign.

Getting nothing satisfactory at Vicksburg, Corse continued his journey in search of the lost troops to Alexandria. Although he found them, it is perhaps unnecessary to say that General Corse did not get them.

His report by telegraph from Cairo, April 21st, forwarded by Sherman to Grant, is as follows:¹

(1) p. 437, No. 59.

"Banks was attacked by Kirby Smith, near Mansfield, La., on the 8th inst., and retreated to Grand Ecore, *a la* Bull Run. He refused to let Smith go, for obvious reasons, stating, however, that he had authority from both Generals Grant and Halleck to retain your troops longer.

The admiral's iron clads are caught by low water, some above the bars at Grand Ecore, the rest above the falls, and he not only refuses to consent to the removal of Smith, but refused to allow him a transport to take him out of the river, stating that to take Smith away would occasion the loss of his fleet, the utter destruction of General Banks' demoralized command, and enable the enemy to crush General Steele. I have communications from General Banks and Admiral Porter, and will be with you as speedily as possible.

JOHN M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General."

When the command finally got back to Vicksburg, preparations were at once made for refitting and getting it to the main army in the field. The trip up the Red river had been a hard one. General Kilby Smith reported that of his command of 1,800 men, only 800 were fit for duty.¹

When the preparations were completed, the command was taken to Memphis, in the latter part of June, with the purpose of marching it east along the line of the Memphis and Charleston road. The movements of Forrest, however, seemed to demand that he be disposed of first. If successful in driving Forrest far into Mississippi, Smith's march might be continued *via* Tupelo—Decatur and Rome, to a junction with Sherman. (?)

Under General Washburn's orders, a force of about 14,000 men consisting of Smith's command, a brigade of colored troops under Colonel Edward Bouton, afterwards for gallantry a Brevet Brigadier-General, and Grierson's cavalry was collected at La Grange, Tenn. On the 5th of July, this column under A. J. Smith started for Tupelo, Miss. There was a slight skirmish at Ripley on the 7th, and quite a severe one at Pontotoc on the 10th, with Forrest's advance under McCullough. The enemy was finally driven from the town, leaving his dead and wounded; later he was again encountered some ten miles beyond, in a strong position, from which he was again driven.

On the 13th, Smith moved his main force towards Tupelo, and when within five or six miles of that place, an attack was made on the train by three brigades of cavalry. It was repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy. The 14th Wisconsin of Ward's

(1) p. 773, No. 85.

brigade of the 17th Corps captured a stand of colors. The command camped that evening near Tupelo in line of battle.

The next day, the 14th, an attack was made on that part of the line held by the 3d Division, and later another strong attack was made on Mower's position by three lines of the enemy assisted by seven pieces of artillery. The attack was very determined, and was renewed repeatedly, but it was each time repulsed. Mower then advanced his line and drove the enemy from the field. The loss to the enemy was estimated at 1,800 killed, wounded and missing, the dead and wounded again fell into our hands. Grierson's cavalry was attacked in the afternoon, but it was as successful, as had been the infantry in defeating all the attacks previously made.

About dark, leaving skirmishers to hold the ground gained, Smith withdrew his lines, to enable his men to rest and refresh themselves. Near midnight the enemy made an attack on the skirmishers, but gained no advantage.

General Smith discovered, on the 15th, that the greater part of the food in his wagons was defective and worthless, and he determined to withdraw to La Grange. Grierson's cavalry destroyed some five miles of the railroad on either side of Tupelo. About forty of our own and all of the enemy's wounded were moved into the town, and supplied with medical attendance and ten days' rations.

The enemy discovered the withdrawal at once, and followed and harassed the rear with slight advantage. Additional supplies were met at Salem on the 19th, and on the 21st of July the command reached La Grange after an absence of seventeen days. The expedition had not accomplished all that had been planned, but quite an amount of damage was inflicted upon the enemy in the constant skirmishes and in the engagement at Tupelo on the 14th, besides the destruction of the railroad around that place. Forrest, in his official report, admits a loss of 210 killed and 1,116 wounded including three brigade commanders and many field officers. ¹His own force numbered 5,000, and he estimates that of his enemy at from 18,000 to 20,000. Lieutenant-General S. D. Lee was present during a part of the time, and he was also assisted by such well-known men as Chalmers, Buford and Roddy. Forrest himself was wounded, and General Faulkner, of Kentucky, was killed on the 14th.

(1) p. 324, No. 77.

¹General Smith, in his report, states a loss of infantry, 602 killed, wounded and missing, and cavalry, 72 killed, wounded and missing. He highly compliments the colored troops under Colonel Bouton. Colonel Alex. Wilkins of the 9th Minnesota was killed in the fight on the 14th.

Forrest suddenly disappeared from Smith's front on the 18th, and by making a forced march with a part of his troops he appeared just before daybreak on the 21st in the outskirts of Memphis. A detachment forced in the picket line and succeeded in penetrating into the heart of the city,

Effort was made to capture Generals Washburn, Hurlbut and Buckland. Washburn escaped to the fort. General Buckland, aroused by a nearby sentinel, made his way to the quarters of the provost guards. With these and the enrolled militia and other fragments he gathered, he gallantly drove out the invaders with the loss only of a few horses and accoutrements.

By 7 o'clock a mixed force was collected with which to confront the main body of the enemy on the outskirts. Forrest then withdrew. Washburn made some ineffectual combinations for the capture of Forrest's jaded troopers, but for reasons not necessary to detail here, they all failed.

PRICE RAID.

When the expedition against Forrest returned to Memphis in the latter part of July, General Sherman renewed his efforts to get Smith's wing. The telegraph line ended at Cairo and messages had to be forwarded thence by boat to Memphis and New Orleans. There was some difference of opinion and conflict, as under a certain arrangement, General Canby at New Orleans was charged with the protection of the river on the east as well as the west side, which was the boundary of his own department.

On the 17th of August Sherman became somewhat irritated, and complained to Halleck of the conflict of orders between Canby and himself to his subordinates. On the 19th August Sherman gave Washburn positive orders to send Smith and all parts of the 16th and 17th Corps to Atlanta *via* Decatur or otherwise—provided *only* they reached him. Somewhat earlier than this, however, General Grant had ordered that a second attempt be made to beat off Forrest, and under this order Washburn sent, about the 1st of August, the 1st Division of the 16th Corps and

(1) p. 206, No. 77.

Grierson's cavalry, all under Mower. This expedition went as far as Oxford, and did not get back until the 23d August. Little was accomplished. Grierson's cavalry was no match for Forrest in numbers. The infantry only tired themselves out running after him.

On the 1st of September, when Sherman's long deferred wish to get the lost wing seemed about to be realized, there came to Washburn an urgent demand for troops to go up White river to reopen communication with Steele at Little Rock. On the 2d, General Mower,¹ with 4,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery, was sent on transports to St. Charles. Arriving at that place on the 5th, he was ordered by Steele to Devall's bluff, to operate against Fagan and Shelby. The force given Mower was his own division and a brigade commanded by Colonel David Moore of the 21st Missouri infantry and the cavalry division of Colonel Edward F. Winslow of the 4th Iowa cavalry. On the 18th Mower left Brownville for Jacksonport, where the enemy was supposed to be. In the meanwhile Fagan and Shelby had joined Price, then about to start on his so-called raid into Missouri.

Mower followed the trail of Price *via* Austin, Searcy and Elgin to Poplar Bluff, Missouri, where he turned abruptly east toward Cape Girardeau, which he reached on the 5th and 6th of October. Rosecrans, who had anxiously anticipated his arrival, had boats ready to convey the infantry to and up the Missouri river.

Mower himself went under orders to Atlanta, to join Sherman's army in the field. General John McArthur took command of the division.

Winslow's cavalry, after some necessary refitting at Benton barracks, was pushed out to Franklin and from thence on in the advance towards Jefferson City, where it joined the Missouri state forces under General Alfred Pleasanton.

About the same time that Mower left for White river, General Smith, with the remainder of his command, left Memphis on transports in a further attempt to get to Sherman.

On the 6th September Rosecrans asked for permission to use Smith, then at Cairo, to meet the expected invasion of Missouri by Price. The advance of Smith had already reached Paducah. The commander of that post, General Sol. Meredith, like every one else with whom they came in contact, was so well pleased

(1) p. 61, No. 85.

with these troops that he at once telegraphed Halleck for permission to keep five (?) regiments for his garrison. Of course the request was refused.¹

After considerable telegraphing between Grant, Halleck, Sherman and Rosecrans, Smith's whole force was gathered at Cape Girardeau, and a few days later at Sulphur Springs below St. Louis to await the development of Price's movement.

General Sherman's permission to go after Price reached Smith at Cairo, on the 12th of September, worded as follows:

²I have been trying three months to get you and Mower to me, but am headed off at every turn. General Halleck asks for you, to clean out Price. Can't you make a quick job of it? Your command belongs to me, and it is only loaned to help our neighbors, but I fear they make you do the lion's share. However, do as General Halleck orders, and as soon as possible come to me. All well.

Price started from Pocahontas, Ark., on the 18th of September, in three parallel columns headed, first for Fredericktown, some eighty miles from St. Louis, but the latter place had been made his objective point, by the order from E Kirby Smith under which he operated.

A. J. Smith, with a part of his command, advanced on the Iron Mountain railroad to DeSoto, where he was at about the time that Price attacked General Ewing in the fortified post of Pilot knob, some thirty-five miles south. Marmaduke's and Fagan's divisions made a fierce assault on Ewing, and although they nearly reached the ditch of his work, they were forced to retire. Ewing only had about 1,000 men in all, part of them militia, so he wisely evacuated on the following night, 27th of September, and withdrew in the direction of Rolla.

Price's other division under Shelby had previously moved rapidly north between him and St. Louis. Smith moved back by the railroad, nearer to St. Louis.

The whole of Price's command was cavalry. So our infantry was at a disadvantage, and it was necessary to move with caution to guard against a rapid movement around its flanks. Smith gradually advanced his leading brigade under Colonel Moore, and drove the enemy out of Franklin. To permit the whole force of veterans to be used actively, a brigade of the enrolled militia was ordered up to hold Franklin. Smith reported its arrival to

(1) The 89th and 122d Indiana and 24th Missouri were specially designated.

(2) p. 378, No. 78.

Rosecrans, saying Pike's brigade has arrived "with 25 rounds per man and baggage for 100,000 men, etc."¹

While at Franklin, Smith got the news of Mower's appearance at Girardeau, and he at once telegraphed Rosecrans, to send him Mower and 100 large coffee mills, suitable for grinding corn, and he would get after Price and live on the country.

Convinced that it was impossible to get into St. Louis, Price moved west towards Jefferson City, destroying the railroad and the wagon bridge as he went. He was pursued by a small cavalry force composed principally of that brought from Arkansas by Mower, supported by Smith's infantry, Mower's division (under McArthur) having joined him above Franklin. Jefferson City had been hastily fortified by the militia of the adjacent districts under the commands of Generals Fisk, Brown and Sanborn. Price advanced and made an unsuccessful attack, but he was beaten off. In the meanwhile Smith was approaching, and Price was forced to move west, and this released the cavalry at the capitol under Sanborn. General Pleasanton, Rosecrans' chief of cavalry, arrived at Jefferson City by a circuitous route, and he then assumed command of the whole mounted force, and followed Price with heavy skirmishing toward Booneville and Lexington. In anticipation of the enemy getting into Kansas, General Curtis, in command of that department, had had the militia called out. This force had been concentrated at Olathe, and it now began to appear in Price's front between Lexington and Kansas City. Notwithstanding the menace to his safety from both the east and west, Price put on a bold front and sent an expedition to the north side of the Missouri river to destroy the railroads, burn bridges and bring over any of the recruits from that side, so that a high sounding proclamation recently issued by him might induce them to embrace this last chance to serve the Confederacy and free themselves from the yoke of the oppressor, or forever after hold their peace.

Price claimed that he got as many as 10,000 recruits during this trip.² However, about half of them deserted before he reached Arkansas.

General Kirby Smith, taking no lesson from his Kentucky experience of 1862, sent along with this expedition a ready-made governor, Thos. C. Reynolds. By this time it became pretty evident

(1) p. 636, No. 85. (2) p. 721, No. 83.

that there would be no interesting inauguration ceremonies at Jefferson City. Price himself must have concluded that a governor was a useless appendage to his army, for "Governor Reynolds" in a communication from Booneville on October 10th, charged Price with studied neglect and he complained that none of the quartermasters would furnish shoes to his horses or headquarters ambulance, and that the team of the latter could not travel two days longer.¹

On the 21st October Price moved to Independence and drove a portion of Curtis' militia almost into Kansas City—but his situation had become too critical and on the 23d he began his homeward march.

The cavalry of Curtis and Pleasanton pursued the enemy over three hundred miles to the Arkansas river, and had almost constant skirmishing and several severe fights with him. ²Generals Marmaduke, Cabell and Slemons and nearly two thousand prisoners, ten pieces of artillery, two stands of colors, many wagons, etc., were captured. Many wagons were destroyed and broken down animals abandoned by the retreating enemy, who did not cease his flight till the 29th November at Laynesburg, Arkansas. Up and back, Price's army had marched 1438 miles in seventy days.

The infantry of A. J. Smith got no further than Harrisonville, about twenty-five miles south of Kansas City. On the 5th of November the return order was issued, through General Rawlins, who had been sent by Grant to St. Louis, to hasten Smith's movement to Nashville to reinforce General Thomas.

The Missouri river was very low and a good deal of the railroad had been destroyed, so that much of the return journey across the state was made on foot through the mud, snow and rain. Taking transports at St. Louis, it was the 1st of December before the last of the right wing got to Nashville. The Missouri campaign was severe and trying, though Smith's infantry did very little fighting—(the cavalry under Winslow did the fighting for the command and did it well). Plenty of hard fighting and hard marching and plenty of glory too, was ahead of it in the next campaign.

NOTE TO PRICE RAID.—That the active armies in the field might be strengthened as much as possible in the campaign of 1864, Rosecrans' department was almost stripped of troops. So

(1) p. 1001, No. 85. (2) p. 515, No. 83.

when Price entered Missouri, there was only a small force of regular troops and very little cavalry with which to meet the invaders, variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand mounted men.

After Rosecrans succeeded in having the right wing detained, the first order Smith received from Halleck contemplated his acting against the enemy independently of Rosecrans. Grant however changed this irregularity. In his efforts to get something more reliable than the raw militia just called out, Rosecrans got hold of some of Sherman's regiments that were on veteran furlough, at which Grant was so angered that he directs Halleck to arrest him if they were not given up instantler.

Advised of Price's coming, the guerrillas throughout the state became openly aggressive and many railroad bridges and telegraph lines were destroyed. Some of these lawless, marauding bands operated in north Missouri. General Clinton B. Fisk reported to Rosecrans a most revolting and barbarous crime committed by one Anderson on the 27th September. Major A. V. E. Johnston of the 39th Missouri militia and his men were captured by Anderson at Centralia and the whole command massacred. Fisk reports the finding of one hundred and fifty-five dead bodies, scalped and outraged in a most diabolical manner.¹

Price, of course, was not responsible for this crime but it was condoned by him directly afterwards when he received Anderson into his command and recognized him as a "Colonel".

It was under these circumstances, when it seemed not unlikely that the next word from that quarter received at City Point would announce the capture of St. Louis, that Grant sent the following:

²CITY POINT, VA., *October 11, 1864.* }
12:30 P. M. }

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Washington:

On reflection I do not know but that a proper regard for the present and future interests of the service demands the removal of Rosecrans and the appointment of a subordinate general in his place. In conversation I said that I doubted the propriety of making any change during present complications, but present movements of Hood's army, especially if he should go on to the Mississippi river, may make it necessary to have a commander in Missouri who will co-operate. The best general now in Missouri to take that command would be General J. J. Reynolds, if he is there; if not, then Mower would come next. Probably more activity could be insured by sending Sheridan to Missouri, place Meade where Sheridan is, and put Hancock in

(1) pp. 488-9, No. 85. (2) p. 773, No. 85.

command of the Army of the Potomac. I send this more to get your views before anything positive is done than to ask the change at once. It ought to be made, however, as soon as what is thought best can be agreed upon.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

¹Stanton, in answer, suggested Hooker—that Sheridan was too valuable where now placed. ²Grant then suggested Crook, with Logan for Crook's place. ³Stanton's answer to this was, that he had telegraphed Sheridan to come to Washington to confer about Missouri; he would himself then visit Grant at City Point.

It was this conference with Stanton that caused Sheridan to be "twenty miles away" from his army on the morning of the day of the battle of "Winchester town" (Cedar Creek, October 19).

NASHVILLE.

A detachment of five or six regiments from Memphis arrived at Nashville a few days in advance of Smith's command from Missouri, the last of which disembarked from the transports on the morning of December 1st, where the whole was at once placed on the right of the line of battle on the outskirts of the city.

The left rested on the Hillsborough pike, and the right some two and one-half miles west on the Cumberland river. Strong breastworks were constructed which were daily strengthened till the day of the advance against the enemy. Full preparations were made to take the field. The wing was reorganized in three divisions, commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals John McArthur and Kenner Garrard and Colonel J. B. Moore, and the designation was changed to Detachment Army of the Tennessee.

Early on the morning of December 15 the army under General Thomas began its movement against Hood's, which had been in front of the city for the past two weeks. In obedience to instructions, the Army of Tennessee formed line outside of its works, its left joined to the 4th Corps and Wilson's cavalry on its right rear. Then the advance began by a gradual grand wheel to the left. The enemy was soon found, and before noon McArthur, in conjunction with the cavalry, captured a fort with four guns and 150 prisoners; then without this aid, a second fort with two guns and some 200 prisoners. Later a smaller fort with two guns and some prisoners was taken by Hill's brigade of McArthur's division. Colonel S. G. Hill, of the 35th Iowa, was killed in the fort. At

(1) p. 774, No. 85. (2) p. 801, No. 85. (3) p. 853, No. 85.

the same time Wolf's brigade of Garrard's division captured a fort with two guns and also the adjacent breastworks, and then another gun which was being taken off by the enemy. Still the line pursued on and captured more breastworks with two more guns and many prisoners and small arms. By this time it was dark, and the troops bivouacked on the field.

The whole army had been equally successful in driving the enemy. Wilson's cavalry, originally on Smith's right, had swung so far to the front and right, that Schofield's corps was enabled to come into the line between it and Smith.

During the night Hood retired to the Brentwood hills, and the morning of the second day found him, in a strong line of works, protected by artillery. Schofield deemed his position too much exposed, so Thomas directed Smith to re-enforce him, and the 3d Division under Moore was sent. About the middle of the day Schofield again called on Smith for re-enforcements. As Schofield was not engaged, and as both McArthur and Garrard were all in line confronting the enemy, representations to this effect determined Schofield to get along without this further aid. It is fortunate that Smith was able to keep his divisions, for about three o'clock he carried the enemy's line in his front, and captured 27 guns, about 4,000 prisoners, including one major and two brigadier-generals, twelve stands of colors, ammunition wagons, etc. This, in connection with the uniform success of the other portions of Thomas' army, caused the complete rout of Hood, and he began a retreat that ended in thorough demoralization before he put the Tennessee river between him and his relentless pursuers.

General Smith claims in his report his total captures for the two days were 36 guns, 6,000 stands of small arms, 16 battle flags and 30 wagons.¹

Smith's command (with the rest of the army) continued the pursuit, through mud and rain and cold and on short rations to the Tennessee river, which it reached at Clifton on the 2d of January.

On the 4th the advance of the command started on transports for Eastport, Miss., where the whole arrived by the 10th of January, 1865. Already ²General Grant had designated this wandering wing for service in an expedition on the far coast of

(1) p. 43, No. 93. (2) p. 408, No. 101.

the Carolinas,—which service accomplished, its position would naturally soon have led to a junction of this wing to the body from which it had been so long separated.

Instead, Schofield's 23d Corps was given the detail.

After a much needed rest Smith's men were sent to another field.

MOBILE.

In the latter part of January, Grant directed Thomas to send Smith's detachment, with 18,000 men and 5,000 cavalry, to Canby, for his operations against Mobile.¹ Taking transports the detachment left Eastport on the 7th and 8th of February. Halting for a few days at Vicksburg, it reached New Orleans on the 22d of February.

Some time before this, General Thomas had intimated to Smith the advisability of a corps organization.

Acting on this suggestion, Smith, on reaching Cairo on the 8th, sent the following characteristic telegram, which (with the answer) is quoted:

²HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I arrived at one P. M. with two divisions * * * my other will follow. I am now without a heading or identity for my command. Unless I receive a number and a name for my command, I must style myself, "The Wandering Tribe of Israel." Please telegraph me immediately and give me a number.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *February 8, 1865.*

MAJOR-GENERAL A. J. SMITH,
Cairo:

Continue on in your exodus as the "Wandering Tribe of Israel." On reaching the land of Canby, you will have a number and a name.

H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

By General Orders No. 28, War Department, dated February 26, 1865, the 16th Corps was reorganized and General A. J. Smith was assigned to its command. The reorganized corps was composed of three divisions, commanded by Generals John McArthur, Kenner Garrard and E. A. Carr.

(1) p. 584, No. 103. (2) p. 669, No. 103.

General Smith had tried some time before this date to have Colonel David Moore, of the 21st Missouri infantry, made a Brigadier-General. In recounting his services, he said: "David Moore was mustered in, August, 1861, as Colonel. He lost a leg at Shiloh and reported again for duty before fully recovered. In the past year he commanded the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 16th Corps and at Tupelo the division. He now commands 1st Brigade, 2d Division. I earnestly recommend his promotion to Brigadier-General!"¹

²On the 11th of February, at Cairo, enroute to New Orleans, Colonel Moore was mustered out of the service—his time having expired that day.³

The 16th Corps embarked on the 19th March for Mobile bay, going first to Dannelly's mills, where it was concentrated. On the 27th the advance against Spanish fort was made by McArthur and Carr's divisions, Garrard's being intrenched to protect the rear of these operations. Regular approach, by parallels and saps, was made during the first ten days of the investment. Some ten or twelve wooden mortars of $4\frac{8}{10}$ calibre were made and used very effectively during the siege.

On the 8th April the approaches on Smith's front were within 150 yards of the enemy's line in some places, and an assault was ordered. After a heavy artillery fire, just before dark the troops moved out and with a rush captured the main line and many prisoners. By midnight the whole fort was secured, though a large part of the garrison escaped. The captures were some 46 pieces of artillery, four colors, and over 500 prisoners, with a loss to the 16th Corps of about 350 men.

The next day McArthur and Carr went to the assault on Fort Blakely, joining Garrard's division, which had previously been ordered to assist General Steele, who then commanded a force that had come overland from Pensacola. Just before dark Garrard, supported by the other divisions of the corps, assaulted and carried the works, capturing in his immediate front some sixteen hundred prisoners, including two brigadier-generals, four stands of colors, and twenty-five pieces of artillery. His total loss was 188 killed, wounded and missing.

(1) p. 604, No. 103. (2) p. 699, No. 103.

(3) He was afterwards Colonel of the 51st Missouri.

Steele's command was equally successful, and the whole fort was gained.

Two smaller forts, Huger and Tracy, were then invested, but on the 10th they were abandoned and the magazines blown up.

On the 13th of April, Mobile surrendered and was occupied by the 13th Corps.

On the 14th of April the 16th Corps and Grierson's cavalry started for Montgomery and arrived there on the 25th.

The corps was then distributed through the central portions of Alabama and Mississippi. Its duty during the next few months was to collect the property, parol the soldiers, and generally to perform the last rites on the defunct Confederacy.

August the 8th, 1865, General Smith issued his last order to the corps.¹ He announced the discontinuance of the organization, and bade farewell to his comrades, and with a soldier's pride named Ft. DeRussy, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Lake Chicot, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Blakely.

This is a glorious list of successes bravely won. Still for all that it is to be regretted that the "missing wing" did not finally report to Sherman at Goldsboro, and was not able to substitute Wilmington and Kinston for the last two victories named by Andrew J. Smith.

FRANK B. JAMES.

Cincinnati, Ohio, August 1, 1897.

(1) p. 1098, No. 104.

ERRATA

TO MAJOR JAMES' PAPER ON THE "BORROWED" TROOPS.

- P. 181—16th line, read "there" for "then."
- P. 183—28th line, read "division" for "divisions."
- P. 183—35th line, read Cotile for Cotele.
- P. 183—37th line, read Natchitoches for Natchitoché,
- P. 183—40th line, read Loggy for Soggy.
- P. 185—18th line, read "his" for "its."
- P. 185—25th line, read Cloutierville for Clontinville.
- P. 186—31st line, read 1757 for 175.
- P. 186—34th line, read 849 for 840.
- P. 190—Reference note at foot page, read 256 for 206.
- P. 192—Foot note No. 2, read p. 370 for 378.
- P. 193—9th line, read "bridges" for "bridge."
- P. 196—18th line, read "when" for "where."
- P. 197—1st line, read Wolfe's for Wolf's.
- P. 197—3rd line, read "pressed" for "pursued."
- P. 197—30th line, add after "36 guns," 5,123 prisoners, with three
general officers.

Biographical Sketches
of
Our Dead.
1895-6.

Major William H. Calkins died at Tacoma, Washington, January 29th, 1894.

Major Calkins was born in Pike county, Ohio, February 18th, 1842, but with his family removed to Indiana in 1853. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted in a company in Benton county being raised by Captain Templeton, but the organization of which was never completed. In August, 1861, he went to Jones county, Iowa, and assisted in raising a company which was engaged at Fort Henry, Donelson, and Shiloh, where he was taken prisoner, and thus remained at several places in the South for a period of seven months, and upon his release was temporarily attached to the 128th Indiana infantry.

In February, 1864, he was commissioned as Major of the 12th Indiana cavalry, and so remained until mustered out at the close of the war, when he became a student of law and was two years later elected prosecuting attorney of his district, and a few years later served a term in the state legislature, and in 1874 was elected to Congress for three successive terms, and ten years later was nominated by the Republican party as Governor, but was defeated by Isaac P. Gray. He then resumed the practice of his profession at Indianapolis.

In 1889 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington, and so served until the territory was admitted to statehood.

He was the Tacoma candidate for U. S. Senator in 1891, but was defeated by Watson C. Squire, which appeared to have such a depressing effect that his health began to fail and his capacity for active work decreased until the end came.

Major Calkins had a wonderful faculty for making and holding friends. The grief at his death was not confined to his family and relatives, but was shared by strong men who wept as they looked upon his face for the last time.

Lieutenant Isaiah C. Worley died at Lewistown, Illinois, September 29th, 1895.

Lieutenant Worley was born near Carlisle, Pa., October 27th, 1834, of Daniel and Mary Worley, who, while Isaiah was yet an infant, moved to Ohio and settled in Richland county, where both parents died when he was only about seven years of age. He, when but fifteen years of age, went to Lewistown and began life's business struggle. In 1854 he was appointed to a clerkship in the Circuit Court, where he remained until he entered the army in 1862 as Second Lieutenant Co. A, 103d Illinois infantry, with which he served in the Vicksburg and Jackson campaigns, being in the meantime promoted to First Lieutenant, and in 1864 detached and ordered

to duty with the Signal Corps under Captain Howard, with whom he served through the Atlanta campaign and March to the Sea, when failing health necessitated his resignation.

Returning to Lewistown he was appointed Deputy Clerk, and in 1873 was elected County Clerk, which position he retained until appointed Master in Chancery of Fulton county, in 1883, which office he was filling at the time of his death.

He was first married in 1862 to Miss Amanda L. Clark, who died in 1885. He was again married in 1890 to Miss Alice E. Dykes, who together with two children are left to mourn his death.

He was a brave and capable officer and an honorable citizen, who won and retained the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

Surgeon William H. Gibbon died at Chariton, Iowa, October 2d, 1895.

Dr. Gibbon was born at Ellicott's Mills, Md., January 31st, 1832. Much of his early life was spent in Philadelphia, where he received his medical education, graduating at Jefferson Medical College in 1857, immediately after which he removed to Chariton. Here he was residing when he entered the service in 1861, and early in 1862 he was commissioned Surgeon of the 15th Iowa infantry, with which he remained until the close of the war.

The Army of the Tennessee had no more skilled or faithful surgeon, or more courteous and highly educated gentleman; views of life broadened by travel, widely read, discriminating in thought, keen in wit, and ready and accurate in expression; social by nature, his companionship and conversation was always entertaining and instructive.

From the close of the war up to the time of his death his labor of love was assisting his old, maimed and deserving comrades to obtain just pensions, for which he invariably declined pecuniary reward.

By reason of that stern logic which necessarily becomes a part of a successful surgeon's mental training, he was at times inclined to agnosticism, but he lived and died in the hope that he might again meet his old companions of the Army of the Tennessee in a better and brighter world, where sorrows and sufferings are never known.

He dearly loved his wife, daughter and grand-children, who were ever first in his heart's affections.

As a sincere friend, a kind and charitable citizen, a skilled surgeon, his death is a grievous loss to the community in which he lived, and to his old comrades of the Army of the Tennessee.

Brevet Brigadier-General Orlando M. Poe, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A., died at Detroit, Michigan, October 2d, 1895.

General Poe, a native of Ohio, entered the Military Academy September 1st, 1852, and graduating four years later was assigned

to the Topographical Engineers Corps, and was on duty with Captain Geo. G. Meade at Detroit when the war broke out.

He was then invited by Governor Dennison of Ohio to assist in the organization of Ohio troops, and for this purpose applied for a leave of absence from the department which was refused.

He served in his professional capacity for some time in West Virginia and in the Army of the Potomac on the staff of General McClellan and until September 21st, 1861, when he was tendered and accepted the appointment of Colonel of the 2d Michigan Infantry, with which he participated in the Peninsular campaign, including the battles of Fair Oaks and the Second Bull Run.

November 29th, 1862, he was nominated for promotion to Brigadier-General, and being assigned to duty as the commander of a brigade, tendered his resignation as Colonel of his regiment. Congress failing to confirm the appointment he was out of the volunteer service and fell back upon his position as Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, and in this position served on the staff of General Burnside in the East Tennessee campaign and subsequently on the staff of General Sherman to the close of the war.

After its close he served on the staff of the General of the Army with the rank of Colonel, and was subsequently assigned to duty as a member of the Board of Engineers having under consideration the erection of fortifications, etc., along our northwest border. He then became associated with the Light House Board, and the improvements of the northern lakes, harbors, etc., having in the meantime been brevetted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier-General.

He was the first commander of the Michigan Commandery of the M. O. L. L. Insignia 2695.

He was an attentive and enthusiastic member of our Society, from the meetings of which he will be greatly missed because of his love of the old Army of the Tennessee.

Brigadier-General William J. Landram died at Lancaster, Kentucky, October 11th, 1895.

General Landram was born February 11th 1828, at Lancaster, Kentucky, where he has since resided. His parents located in Scott county but subsequently moved to Lancaster, where the General received as liberal an education as could be given under the then existing conditions; after which he entered upon the practice of law.

When war was declared with Mexico he enlisted as a private in Co. A, 1st Kentucky cavalry, with which he was severely wounded at Buena Vista, though he remained with his command until the close of that war. Returning to his old home he became interested in journalism, editing and publishing the "Garrard Banner", until in 1854 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, which office he held at the breaking out of the Civil war, when he was appointed

Colonel of the 1st Kentucky cavalry, which position he resigned to take command of the 19th Kentucky infantry, with which he participated in several of the earlier engagements of the war, and succeeded to the command of the 2d Brigade, 4th Division, 13th Army Corps.

In 1865 he was promoted to Brigadier-General and assigned to the command of the district of Baton Rouge.

At the close of the war he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth Kentucky District, which he held until 1885, when he practically retired from active business, though still taking a lively interest in political matters and business projects calculated to benefit his state and country.

In 1848 he married Sarah Walker. The union was blessed with nine children, five of whom survive him.

His funeral services were conducted by the Masonic brotherhood, and the bugle sounded "taps" as he was laid away for his last sleep until it shall again awaken him at the dawn of a brighter day.

Within sight of the old home where he spent so many happy days, surrounded by the loved ones who have gone before and mourned by those who are left behind, he sleeps the sleep of a gallant soldier, courteous gentleman, and loved companion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Major-General Mortimer D. Leggett died at Cleveland, Ohio, January 6th, 1896.

General Leggett was born at Ithaca, New York, April 19th, 1821, and in 1836 removed with his father's family to Montville, Geauga county, Ohio, where for several years he was engaged in the labors of the farm and attendance at the winter terms of the district school, until he was eighteen years of age, when he became a student at the Teachers' Seminary in Kirtland from which he graduated a few years later, and then began teaching, until having acquired sufficient funds with which to defray his expenses he took a course at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in June, 1843, and during the following year was admitted to the bar, though he took more interest in educational matters than in the practice of his chosen profession. In 1857 he removed to Zanesville where he was residing at the breaking out of the war. He first accompanied General McClellan as a "volunteer aid" through West Virginia, and later in 1861 by request of Governor Dennison raised and organized the 78th infantry with which he first experienced the realities of war at Fort Donelson.

From this time on his military service became an important part of the history of the Army of the Tennessee. At Shiloh, the advance on Corinth, the battle of Iuka, the battles around the rear of Vicksburg, the siege operations, as commander of a division in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and during the Carolina cam-

paigns he was ever conspicuous for his gallantry and efficiency which led to his merited successive promotions.

Upon the termination of the war he returned to Zanesville, Ohio, where he became connected with a prominent manufacturing industry until General Grant was, in 1870, elected for the second time when he insisted that General Leggett should accept the position of "Commissioner of Patents" which he filled with great satisfaction and distinguished ability, until the expiration of his term, when he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and resumed the practice of law, taking up patent-law as a specialty, and in which he became very successful.

Besides his professional work, he here became interested in several electrical enterprises and other manufacturing industries.

He was first married to Miss Martha Wells, July 9th, 1844, which union resulted in the birth of five children, all of whom are dead except a daughter, Mrs. H. A. Seymour, of Washington City. In 1876 his first wife died, and three years later he married Miss Weltha Post, of Sandusky, who still survives him. He was especially fond and proud of his two sons, W. W. and L. L. Leggett, who were associated with their father for several years in his professional business and manufacturing enterprises, the former moving to Detroit where he died in 1892, and the latter suddenly dying April 2d, 1894. These deaths with that of the unfortunate loss of the younger Mortimer through the unfortunate and fatal termination of a "hazing" prank at Cornell in 1873 was a sad blow to his failing strength.

In keeping with the simplicity of his long and useful life and in harmony with the modesty of his nature were the funeral services which were held over all that remained mortal of our loved and lamented comrade and friend.

In the main hall of the old homestead stood the black casket, at the head of which stood an easel upon which rested the floral badge of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and around which were grouped the many floral emblems that testified to the love and affection of the donors.

The remains were deposited in the family vault at Lake View. The pallbearers were General M. F. Force, Dr. G. C. E. Weber, Colonel Gilbert D. Munson, H. C. Ranney, Colonel R. C. Persons, Major P. M. Hitchcock, Judge A. J. Ricks, Chas. F. Brush, S. H. Chrisholm and Wm. E. Edwards.

The Ohio Loyal Legion and Society of the Army of the Tennessee were represented by General A. Hickenlooper, Colonel C. Cadle, General A. C. Voris, Captain A. W. Fenton, General Jas. J. Elwell, Captain Levi T. Scofield, General A. J. Smith, Colonel Jas. Pickands, Major P. M. Hitchcock, Colonel G. D. Munson and Dr. W. C. Jacobs.

The Grand Army of the Republic by J. W. Chestnut, Willard

Abbott, L. W. Bailey, Levi Wherry, A. J. Brockett, P. H. Smith, S. P. Mount, A. L. Summers, J. A. McIntosh and J. D. Barnett.

The Soldiers' Monument Commission was present as a body, and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce was represented by its Board of Directors.

Greater tributes than even we can pay to his memory as a soldier, educator, lawyer and citizen, will be the tears that will be shed for him in many a home that has been made brighter by his unassuming kindnesses and unostentatious charity.

Rich in saving common sense,
And as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity sublime.
His work well done,
His race well run,
His crown well won
Now comes peace.

Brevet Brigadier-General William R. Marshall died at Pasadena, California, January 8th, 1896.

General Marshall was born in Boone county, Missouri, October 17th, 1825, and in early life he worked in the mines at Galena until he attained his majority, when he removed to the great Northwest, selecting St. Paul as his future place of residence, where his life became one of great activity and usefulness.

He was a member of the first territorial legislature in 1849. In 1855 he presided over the first Minnesota Republican convention and became his party's candidate for Congress. He became the proprietor of one of the leading papers of the Northwest.

When the war broke out he entered the service as Colonel of the 7th Minnesota infantry, with which he served during the continuance of the war, at the close of which he was brevetted Brigadier-General. In 1869 he was elected Governor of Minnesota, and acceptably filled that honorable position for the four ensuing years. Served as State Railroad Commissioner from 1874 to 1881, but gave most of his time to his private business.

His life was one of great activity and usefulness. He possessed an earnest, impulsive nature, and his convictions were strong and impressive. His active life was spent among the strong, robust people of this then frontier state, and he became one of the best types of Western manhood. But failing health induced him to seek the milder climate of California, where he spent the last two years of his life.

No purer, truer life, richer in its results, was ever devoted to the cause of his country's prosperity and happiness.

Brevet Brigadier-General Arthur C. Ducat died at Downers Grove, Illinois, January 29th, 1896.

General Ducat was born near Dublin, Ireland, February 24th,

1830, to which place his father had some years before removed from Scotland. He concluded to try for his fortune in the new world and about 1850 settled in Chicago, where he became interested in fire insurance as a business.

April 17th, 1861, he enlisted in the 12th Illinois infantry in which he was soon promoted to a lieutenancy and adjutant of the regiment.

Promotions followed to Captain, August 1st, 1861; Major, September 24th, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 1st, 1862, in which various capacities he served with his regiment from Fort Donelson to Corinth, after which he became attached to the staff of his commanding General, E. O. C. Ord, and subsequently accompanied the latter when he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, where he participated in all the battles of that army.

Upon the succession of General Thomas to the command of that army, Colonel Ducat was retained on duty in his former position, and January 9th, 1864, was announced in general orders as Inspector-General of the Department. But failing health soon thereafter compelled him to relinquish the performance of such arduous duties, and he therefore returned to his old home, Chicago, with the honors he had won, and the deserved rank of Brevet Brigadier-General.

While his most distinctive honors were won while serving with the Army of the Cumberland, there was always a warm spot in his heart and memory for the companions of his earlier days.

Captain Charles A. Partridge died at Providence, Rhode Island, March 11th, 1896.

Captain Partridge was born at Franklin, Massachusetts, February 2d, 1831, and removed to Cincinnati in 1846, where he entered the service of Trueman & Spofford, book dealers, where he was engaged at the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Co. G. of the 48th Ohio infantry, and was soon thereafter promoted to a lieutenancy, in which position he participated with his regiment in the battle of Shiloh. He subsequently served for a time on General Denver's staff until appointed Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General. He thus served for nearly two years, when he resigned and accepted a civil appointment in the service of the Commissary Department.

After the close of the war he became associated with the Cincinnati journals as reporter and subsequently as associate editor of the Cincinnati Price Current.

While his military record is not one of exceptional merit, he was always indefatigable in his industry, zealous in the performance of his duty.

He was a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Loyal Legion and G. A. R., as well as an esteemed member of our Society.

His industry, integrity of purpose, fidelity to all obligations, and his intellectual resources and attainments, served to command for

him the respect and personal esteem alone accorded to the most worthy citizens by their fellow-men.

Lieutenant Orrin C. Towne died at Pensacola, Florida, April 13th, 1896.

Lieutenant Towne came with his parents and settled in Winnebago county, Illinois, while he was yet a child, and grew to young manhood upon the parental farm.

He enlisted April 24th, 1861, and though but nineteen years of age, because of his knowledge of drill obtained while a member of a local military organization, he was at once made corporal of Co. D, 11th Illinois infantry, first commanded by W. H. L. Wallace and subsequently by the heroic Ransom.

July 31st, 1861, upon the reorganization for the three years service, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and October 3d, 1863, was promoted to First Lieutenant, which rank he held when mustered out of service, July 29th, 1864.

At the close of the war he settled at Pecatonica, Illinois, where he engaged in the drug business. In 1885 he was appointed to a position in the office of State Grain Inspector at Chicago, which city thereafter became his home.

He was married to Miss Aurelia Crary at Rockford, Illinois, June 6th, 1865. She has proven herself a loyal and loving wife, and for her faithful devotion to our comrade in his hour of suffering deserves the respect of every member of the Society.

While he attained no great honors or high rank in the service of his country, he was ever conspicuous for his bravery and devotion to duty. As a soldier he was aggressive, fearless and uncompromising; in peace, gentle, courteous and generous to a fault. When the war closed he returned to his old home broken in health and poor in purse, but bravely fought a losing battle through heroic endurance amidst awful suffering.

In 1892 his physical condition became so serious that in order to preserve his life he submitted to a surgical treatment that proved one of the marvels of modern surgery, which enabled him to seek health in a trip to southern California, and subsequently to Pensacola, Florida; but his strength gradually failed until the final summons came, and he was laid away to rest at Rosehill, near all that was mortal of his old commander, T. E. G. Ransom, whom he loved so well.

We have lost a noble hearted and loved companion, whose cordial greeting will be long missed by those who survive him.

Colonel James F. How died at St. Louis, Missouri, July 9th, 1896.

Colonel How was born in St. Louis, Missouri, April 11th, 1842, and at the first call to arms enlisted as a private in the 3d Regiment

U. S. R. C. April 18th, 1861. Two months thereafter he was promoted to a second lieutenancy in the 7th Missouri volunteer infantry, and a little later to First Lieutenant in the same regiment.

September 13th, 1862, appointed Major of the 27th Missouri volunteer infantry, and on May 3d, 1864, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment.

He participated in the captures at Camp Jackson May 10th, 1861. In the Missouri campaign; the battle of New Madrid; the capture of Island No. 10; the advance upon Corinth, Mississippi, where he served with distinction upon the staff of Major-General David S. Stanley.

He served with distinction in the Vicksburg, Jackson and Brandon campaigns, and subsequently with his regiment made the march from Corinth to Chattanooga, where he participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and the ones which subsequently followed, terminating in the capture of Atlanta.

He resigned July 16th, 1864, and soon thereafter turned his attention to railroad management, in which his military drill and experience proved of great assistance. Entering the freight department of what was then the North Missouri railroad, he soon worked his way upward through the positions of paymaster, secretary, treasurer and assistant general manager, until finally in 1889 he became vice-president of the Wabash railroad which he retained until failing health induced his retirement from active business December 31st, 1893.

He then, with his wife and son Louis, spent his time largely in foreign travel, until the cyclone of May, 1896, which destroyed his home and necessitated his return to St. Louis in June, where he died a month later, lamented by all who knew him.

Colonel How married Miss Eliza Eads, daughter of Captain Jas. B. Eads, on December 3, 1867. She, with their two sons, Eads and Louis, survive him. For two years he served as Commander of the Missouri Commandery of the M. O. L. L. and for seven years was a member of its Council.

He was a faithful soldier, a capable business man, a genial companion, and a whole-souled friend, whose absence will be mourned for years to come by those who knew him best.

Colonel John J. Palmer died at Indianapolis, Indiana, July 21st, 1896.

Colonel Palmer was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 8th, 1823, where his father, Thomas Palmer, had founded the *True Flag and Liberty Hall*, a newspaper that was the original foundation of the present *Commercial Tribune*. The Colonel was educated at Woodward High School in Cincinnati. He married Elizabeth G. Hervey of Philadelphia, January 18th, 1848, and then returned to his native city to engage in the lumber and milling business, but subse-

quently removed to Indianapolis, where he was living when the war broke out.

He entered the service as Quartermaster of the 16th Indiana infantry, with which he served until promoted by the President to the rank of Captain in the Commissary Department, in which capacity he served through the Vicksburg campaign, and in 1864-5 accompanied General Sully in his campaign against the Sioux Indians. He was subsequently promoted to Major and assigned to duty as Quartermaster at Camp Morton.

In the spring of 1866 he resigned and returned to the pursuits of civil life, giving special attention to contracts in large railroad and construction enterprises throughout the northwest, until he concluded to retire entirely from active business in the spring of 1895.

His wife and eight children survive him. While never closely identified with the active military operations of our army, he was always regarded as a faithful, active and enterprising adjunct to the fighting force, and will always be regarded as a generous, warm-hearted companion of our Society.

Colonel William S. Oliver died at Ensenada, Lower California, August 14th, 1896.

Colonel Oliver was born at Mobile, Alabama, October 27th, 1836, while his parents, who were from Pennsylvania, were temporarily in that city.

At the time war was declared, he was a resident of St. Louis, and there assisted in the organization of the famous 7th Missouri infantry which took such a conspicuous part in all the battles, sieges and campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee.

He was among the very first to respond to his country's call and in a state and at a time when loyalty meant much, as an intrepid follower of Lyon and Blair, he contributed his full share in saving Missouri to the Union. He participated with credit and distinction in every battle in which his regiment was engaged in the west, and won especial praise for the bravery displayed in running the Vicksburg batteries for which he was complimented in General Orders by General Grant.

After the war Colonel Oliver became a prominent resident of Little Rock, Arkansas, and occupied the responsible position of Sheriff of that county for twelve successive years, during the reconstruction period when it required great courage and good judgment to successfully and satisfactorily perform the onerous and dangerous duties devolving upon such an officer at such a time.

He was a man of strong individuality and great personal courage; a recital of his experiences during the war, and the subsequent period of reconstruction, would appear stranger than fiction.

In 1887 he removed with his family to Lower California, and in partnership with General Erb purchased a large tract of land at

Punta Banda, where his open-handed hospitality will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to enjoy it, until failing health and business embarrassments caused him to relinquish active employment, and finally seek medical aid and attention to be found in that section only at the Soldiers' Home, where he remained until about two months before his death.

He was married in 1862 to Louisa M. Cole at Independence, Missouri, who with an only daughter—Jacqueline—survive him.

His old comrades will be pleased to learn that the cloud which rested upon certain land grants which he had acquired, and which at one time threatened the loss of his life's savings, have been removed, leaving his little family in comfortable circumstances, over which there will nowhere be more hearty rejoicing than in the ranks of his still surviving comrades of the Army of the Tennessee.

Colonel Samuel G. Knee died at Colesburg, Iowa, August 14th, 1896.

Colonel Knee was born in Martinsburgh, Blair county, Pennsylvania, March 11th, 1834, and removed to Delaware county, Iowa, in 1855.

He enlisted in Co. H, 12th Iowa infantry, September 19th, 1861, and in March, 1863, was commissioned Second Lieutenant; September, 1863, Captain; January, 1865, Major, and immediately thereafter Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment to which was added the brevet of Colonel at the close of the war.

With his regiment he participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Jackson, Vicksburg.

In 1864 he commanded the Pioneer Corps of the 16th Army Corps for a period of six months, in which capacity he rendered most efficient and valuable services.

He married Miss Julia Moreland in 1866, who died in 1888, leaving two sons and a daughter who are now left to survive their double bereavement.

Colonel Knee was a member of the Iowa Commandery of the M. O. L. L.; a member of Morse Post G. A. R., and a cherished member of our Society.

He was a genial, whole-souled companion, a firm and loyal friend.

Of him, our companion, General D. B. Henderson, said "The life of the man who lies dead in our midst is a more eloquent sermon than could fall from human lips. It is fitting that his funeral should be held with the skies for a roof, for he gave to you and me and to his country the five best years of his life with no roof but the skies above him, and it is therefore fitting that he now rest for a time where the breezes of freedom may kiss his casket and mourn a requiem for the heart so brave and true.

"We will follow his remains today, to the city of the dead, with sad and sorrowful hearts, but with the consolation of knowing that

he will be laid away to rest honored by his friends and old companions from whose eyes the tears of love and affection are flowing; a higher tribute to the character of a man than all the pomp and splendor that follows the purpled monarch to his grave."

Lieutenant Robert H. Mann died at Chester, Illinois, September 6th, 1896.

Lieutenant Mann was born in Randolph country, Illinois, August 26th, 1833, and received the benefit of all the educational advantages afforded at that day.

From 1852 to 1861 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native village of Chester, where he enlisted on the 28th of July, 1861, in Co. I, 10th Illinois infantry, with which he participated in the campaigns of Paducah, Island Ten, Corinth, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, the Carolina campaign terminating in the surrender of Joe. Johnston's army.

At the close of the war he returned to his old home, and became interested in the real estate business in which he was engaged at the time of his death.

He married Miss Susan E. McKay, formerly of Harper's Ferry, Va., who still survives.

Lieutenant Mann was a manly man, plain and outspoken and always unswerving in his ideas of duty.

His remains were laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery with appropriate services conducted by his old comrades of Swanwick Post of the G. A. R., of which he had for many years been commander.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Meeting for Organization, Raleigh, N. C., April 14th, 1865.

Meeting for Organization, Raleigh, N. C., April 25th, 1865.

- 1st Meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14th and 15th, 1866.
- 2nd " St. Louis, Mo., November 13th and 14th, 1867.
- 3rd " Chicago, Ill., December 15th and 16th, 1868.
- 4th " Louisville, Ky., November 17th and 18th, 1869.
- 5th " Cincinnati, Ohio, April 6th and 7th, 1871.
- 6th " Madison, Wis., July 3d and 4th, 1872.
- 7th " Toledo, Ohio, October 15th and 16th, 1873.
- 8th " Springfield, Ill., October 14th and 15th, 1874.
- 9th " Des Moines, Iowa, September 29th and 30th, 1875.
- 10th " Washington, D. C., October 18th and 19th, 1876.
- 11th " St. Paul, Minn., September 5th and 6th, 1877.
- 12th " Indianapolis, Ind., October 30th and 31st, 1878.
- 13th " Chicago, Ill., November 12th and 13th, 1879.
- 14th " Cincinnati, Ohio, April 6th and 7th, 1881.
- 15th " St. Louis, Mo., May 10th and 11th, 1882.
- 16th " Cleveland, Ohio, October 17th and 18th, 1883.
- 17th " Lake Minnetonka, Minn., August 13th and 14th, 1884.
- 18th " Chicago, Ill., September 9th and 10th, 1885.
- 19th " Rock Island, Ill., September 15th and 16th, 1886.
- 20th " Detroit, Mich., September 14th and 15th, 1887.
- 21st " Toledo, Ohio, September 5th and 6th, 1888.
- 22nd " Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25th and 26th, 1889.
- 23rd " Chicago, Ill., October 7th and 8th, 1891.
- 24th " St. Louis, Mo., November 16th and 17th, 1892.
- 25th " Chicago, Ill., September 12th and 13th, 1893.
- 26th " Council Bluffs, Iowa, October 3d and 4th, 1894.
- 27th " Cincinnati, Ohio, September 16th and 17th, 1895.
- 28th " St. Louis, Mo., November 18th and 19th, 1896.

LIST OF THOSE WHO HAVE DELIVERED THE ANNUAL
ORATIONS.

1st Meeting,	1866,	General John A. Rawlins.
2nd	"	1867, General W. T. Sherman.
3rd	"	1868, General W. W. Belknap.
4th	"	1869, General E. F. Noyes.
5th	"	1871, General John W. Noble.
6th	"	1872, General M. D. Leggett.
7th	"	1873, General John A. Logan.
8th	"	1874, General S. A. Hurlbut.
9th	"	1875, General Thomas C. Fletcher.
10th	"	1876, General J. M. Thayer.
11th	"	1877, General M. M. Bane.
12th	"	1878, Colonel William F. Vilas.
13th	"	1879, General W. Q. Gresham.
14th	"	1881, Colonel Ozro J. Dodds.
15th	"	1882, General J. A. Williamson.
16th	"	1883, General Samuel Fallows.
17th	"	1884, Governor C. K. Davis.
18th	"	1885, General John B. Sanborn.
19th	"	1886, General A. L. Chetlain.
20th	"	1887, Colonel Augustus Jacobson.
21st	"	1888, Colonel G. A. Pierce.
22nd	"	1889, Colonel J. F. How.
23rd	"	1891, General A. Hickenlooper.
24th	"	1892, General John M. Schofield.
25th	"	1893, Colonel D. B. Henderson.
26th	"	1894, Colonel D. W. C. Loudon.
27th	"	1895, Colonel Fred. D. Grant.
28th	"	1896, General O. O. Howard.

IN MEMORIAM.



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- Alexander, Colonel J. I., Terre Haute, Ind., May 30, 1871.
Allen, Lieutenant F. S., Los Angeles, Cal., January 25, 1894.
Audenried, Colonel Jos. C., Washington, D. C., June 3, 1880.
Bailey, Captain J. E., Athens, O., October 10, 1873.
Bain, Lieutenant William, St. Louis, October 2, 1894.
Baker, Captain E. L., Racine, Wis., December, 23, 1891.
Barber, Captain Josiah, Cleveland, O., December 10, 1884.
Barlow, Captain W. H., Effingham, Ill., September 1, 1883.
Beach, Surgeon Wm. Morrow, London, O., May 5, 1887.
Beem, Captain Martin, Stanton, Neb., May 1, 1888.
Belknap, General W. W., Washington, D. C., October 12, 1890.
Bennett, General T. W., Richmond, Ind., February 2, 1893.
Bigelow, Captain Henry E.
Blair, General Frank P., St. Louis, July 8, 1875.
Bonner, Surgeon S. P., Cincinnati, O., December 22, 1874.
Borland, Lieutenant J. J., Chicago, Ill., September 23, 1888.
Bowen, Surgeon John B., E. Bridgeton, N. J., December 11, 1888.
Bragg, Major F. A., April 5, 1887.
Brayman, General Mason, Kansas City, Mo., February 27, 1895.
Brucker, Surgeon M., Tell City, Ind., October 23, 1874.
Brush, General D. H., Carbondale, Ill., February 10, 1890.
Buckland, General R. P., Fremont, O., May 27, 1892.
Cady, Surgeon W. F., LaFayette, Ind., December 24, 1873.
Calkins, Major W. H., Tacoma, Wash., January 29, 1894.
Callender, Brigadier-General F. D., Daysville, Ill., Dec. 13, 1882.
Callsen, Captain F. D., Gridley, Ill., December 27, 1893.
Carper, Captain L., Burlington, Iowa, November 5, 1872.
Cavender, General John S., St. Louis, Mo., February 23, 1886.
Chambers, General Alex., San Antonio, Tex., January 2, 1888.
Clough, Lieutenant Davie, Superior City, Wis., December 18, 1891.
Colby, Captain George W., Chicago, Ill., October 5, 1891.
Collins, Lieutenant A. S., Cincinnati, O., May 18, 1881.
Connell, Colonel John, Toledo, Iowa, June 10, 1891.

Cooke, Surgeon J. M., Adams, Ind., April 20, 1884.
 Cooley, Captain C. H.
 Coon, General D. E., San Diego, Cal., December 17, 1893.
 Corse, General John M., Winchester, Mass., April 27, 1893.
 Cowles, Colonel Henry R., Washington, Iowa, April 13, 1892.
 Dawes, Colonel Ephraim Cutler, Cincinnati, O., April 23, 1895.
 Dayton, Colonel L. M., Cincinnati, O., May 18, 1891.
 Dean, Captain Thomas.
 DeGress, Major Francis, Rio Conada, Mexico, January 4, 1883.
 Deimling, Colonel Francis C., Virginia City, Mon., Jan. 2, 1887.
 Dodds, Colonel Ozro J., Columbus, O., April 18, 1882.
 Dresser, Colonel J. M., St. Augustine, Fla., February 25, 1894.
 Ducat, General A. C., Downers Grove, Ill., January 29, 1896.
 Dunn, Major Wm. McK., Cushing Island, Me., Sept. 30, 1891.
 Dyer, Major Clarence Hopkins, Woodstock, Vt., August 10, 1894.
 Eaton, General C. G., Clyde, O., October 13, 1875.
 Eddy, Colonel Norman, Indianapolis, Ind., January 28, 1872.
 Eggleston, Lieutenant E. L., Litchfield, Mich., July 6, 1869.
 Eldridge, General H. N., Chicago, Ill., November 27, 1882.
 Everts, Lieutenant J., Yorkville, Ill., February 4, 1893.
 Ewing, General Charles, Washington, D. C., June 20, 1883.
 Fairchild, General Cassius, Milwaukee, Wis., October 24, 1868.
 Fearing, General B. D., Harmar, O., December 9, 1881.
 Fisk, General Clinton B., New York City, July 9, 1890.
 Fitch, Major J. A., Chicago, July 11, 1890.
 Fitch, Major Henry S., Chicago, May 23, 1871.
 Foote, Major H. E., Cincinnati, O., July 12, 1871.
 Fort, General G. L., Lacon, Ill., January 13, 1883.
 Fouts, Lieutenant R. H.
 Franklin, Surgeon E. C., St. Louis, December 10, 1885.
 Fry, Colonel John C., Sidney, O., December 21, 1873.
 Fry, Surgeon T. W., LaFayette, Ind., February 24, 1873.
 Fuller, General John W., Toledo, O., March 12, 1891.
 Fyffe, Lieutenant J. R., Springfield, Mo., March 3, 1872.
 Gibbon, Major W. H., Chariton, Iowa, October 2, 1895.
 Gladding, Lieutenant C., Rome, Italy, January 17, 1894.
 Goodbrake, Surgeon C., Clinton, Ill., March 16, 1891.
 Grant, General U. S., Mt. McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885.
 Graves, Colonel W. H., Adrian, Mich., September 23, 1874.
 Gresham, General Walter Q., Washington, May 28, 1895.
 Grier, General D. P., St. Louis, April 21, 1891.
 Griffin, Captain T. H., St. Louis, Mo., December 8, 1894.
 Guelich, Dr. E., Alton, Ill., October 16, 1893.
 Hall, Colonel John P., Paducah, Ky., May 8, 1874.
 Hamilton, Major John C., St. Paul, Minn., February 19, 1892.
 Hammond, General J. H., St. Paul, Minn., April 30, 1890.
 Hancock, Colonel B., Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1887.

Harding, General Chester, St. Louis, January, 1874.
 Harper, Surgeon T. L., Cincinnati, O., December 20, 1879.
 Hart, Lieutenant L. W., Ashtabula, O., December 29, 1876.
 Hatch, General Ed., Fort Robinson, Neb., April 11, 1889.
 Hawhe, Colonel A. J., Chicago, Ill., December 31, 1872.
 Hazen, General Wm. B., Washington, D. C., January 16, 1887.
 Hedger, Lieutenant S. W.
 Hedrick, General John Morrow, Ottumwa, Iowa, October 3, 1886.
 Heighway, Surgeon A. E., Cincinnati, O., January 25, 1888.
 Herbert, Colonel J. T., St. Louis, March 30, 1875.
 Hicks, Colonel S. J., Salem, Ill., December 14, 1869.
 Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H., Sharonville, O., Jan. 29, 1885.
 Hitt, Captain J. E., Mt. Morris, Ill., July 28, 1878.
 Hogin, Major George B., Chicago, Ill., February 6, 1895.
 How, Colonel James F., St. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1896.
 Howe, General J. H., Laredo, Tex., April 3, 1873.
 Hoyt, Captain H. W. B., Chicago, February 12, 1891.
 Hughes, Colonel Samuel T., October 3, 1873.
 Hurlbut, General S. A., Lima, Peru, March 27, 1882.
 Janes, Colonel Henry W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., February 16, 1883.
 Joel, Colonel E. M., St. Louis, June 18, 1894.
 Jones, Colonel John J., Chicago, Ill., February 13, 1868.
 Jones, Colonel Henry E., Portsmouth, O., September 13, 1876.
 Jones, Captain John E., Carroll, Iowa, October 27, 1884.
 Kittoe, Surgeon E. D., Galena, Ill., September 29, 1887.
 Keller, Surgeon Jacob, Steetsville, Ill., May 21, 1887.
 Kellogg, Colonel C. C., Leadville, Colo., September 14, 1894.
 Klinck, Colonel John G., Rochester N. Y., December 5, 1873.
 Knee, Colonel Samuel G., Colesburg, Iowa, August 14, 1896.
 Knox, General Kilburn, Milwaukee, Wis., April 17, 1891.
 Kueffner, General William C., Belleville, Ill., March 18, 1893.
 L'Hommedieu, Surgeon Samuel, Hamilton, O., August 13, 1885.
 Landram, Colonel W. J., Lancaster, Ky., October 11, 1895.
 Leet, Colonel George K., March 26, 1880.
 Leggett, General M. D., Cleveland, O., January 6, 1896.
 Leggett, Captain Wells W., Detroit, Mich., May 14, 1891.
 Lippencott, General C. E., Quincy, Ill., September 11, 1887.
 Logan, General John A., Washington, D. C., December 26, 1886.
 Lovejoy, Lieutenant F. E., Litchfield, Mich., December 23, 1870.
 Lutz, Captain Nelson Luckey, Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1886.
 Lyman, Major J., Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 9, 1890.
 Lynch, Colonel Frank, Cleveland, O., February 27, 1889.
 McCauley, Major P. H., Des Moines, Iowa, July 2, 1892.
 McCook, General Ed. S., September 11, 1873.
 McCoy, Colonel J. C., New York City, May 29, 1875.
 McCrory, Colonel William, Mansfield, O., February 17, 1893.
 Mann, Lieutenant Robert H., Chester, Ills., September 6, 1896.

Martin, Colonel Roger, Salem, Ind., January 17, 1873.
 Markland, Colonel A. H., Washington, D. C., May 25, 1888.
 Marshall, General William R., St. Paul, Minn., January 8, 1896.
 Matthies, General Charles S., Burlington, Iowa, October 16, 1868.
 May, General Dwight, Kalamazoo, Mich., January 28, 1880.
 Mayers, Major C. G., Madison, Wis., October 20, 1894.
 Mead, Lieutenant William G., Chicago, Ill., January 13, 1893.
 Meumann, Colonel Theodore, E. St. Louis, Ill., November 23, 1887.
 Mills, Captain Lewis E., Florence, Italy, April 10, 1878.
 Moore, Colonel R. M., Cincinnati, O., February 23, 1880.
 Moulton, Colonel C. W., New York City, January 24, 1888.
 Mower, General J. A., New London, Conn., January 6, 1870.
 Murphy, Colonel P. H., St. Louis.
 Mussey, Surgeon W. H., Cincinnati, O., August 1, 1882.
 Newsham, Major Thomas J., Edwardsville, Ill., February 16, 1891.
 Nichols, Colonel George Ward, Cincinnati, O., September 15, 1885.
 Noble, Colonel H. T., Dixon, Ill., April 17, 1891.
 Noyes, General Ed. F., Cincinnati, O., September 4, 1890.
 Oliver, General J. M., Washington, D. C., March 30, 1872.
 Oliver, Colonel William S., Ensenada, Lower Cal., Aug. 14, 1896.
 Ord, General E. O. C., Havana, Cuba, July 22, 1883.
 Paddock, Major Joseph W., Omaha, Neb., January 20, 1895.
 Palmer, Colonel John J., Indianapolis, Ind., July 21, 1896.
 Partridge, Captain C. A., Providence, R. I., March 11, 1896.
 Patterson, Lieutenant W. A., Des Moines, Ia., October 27, 1886.
 Pearce, Lieutenant Edgar P., Marietta, O.
 Peats, Major Frank F., Rockford, Ill., March 20, 1895.
 Peck, Major W. E., Ironton, Mo., September 12, 1878.
 Peckham, Colonel James, Hot Springs, Ark., June 1, 1869.
 Pennington, Captain Thos. S., Hastings, Minn., December 21, 1878.
 Poe, General O. M., Detroit, Mich., October 2, 1895.
 Pope, General John, Ohio Soldiers' Home, September 23, 1892.
 Porter, Admiral D. D., Washington, D. C., February 13, 1891.
 Porter, Captain G. W., Hamilton, Kas., December 28, 1888.
 Potter, Surgeon J. B., Canal Winchester, O., March 27, 1887.
 Potter, General J. A., Painesville, O., April 21, 1888.
 Potts, General Benjamin F., Helena, Mon., June 17, 1887.
 Prunty, Captain W. T., St. Louis, Mo., July 12, 1889.
 Randall, Lieutenant J. R., January 22, 1872.
 Rawlins, General John A., Washington, D. C., September 6, 1869.
 Raymond, Captain John B., Fargo, Dak., January 3, 1886.
 Reeves, Major James B., East Tawas, Mich., May 16, 1888.
 Reid, General Hugh T., Keokuk, Ia., August 21, 1874.
 Reid, Colonel J. M., Keokuk, Ia., April 22, 1892.
 Reynolds, General Thomas, La Grange, Ill., August 5, 1893.
 Rice, General E. W., Sioux City, Ia., June 21, 1887.
 Richardson, Lieutenant G. W., Madison, Ind., December 6, 1867.

Robertson, Major W. S., Muscatine, Ia., January 20, 1887.
 Robinson, Captain J. G., St. Louis, Mo., December 18, 1890.
 Roots, Colonel Logan H., Little Rock, Ark.
 Rowett, General R., Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1887.
 Rowley, General William, Galena, Ill., February 9, 1886.
 Rusk, General J. M., Viroqua, Wis., November 21, 1893.
 Rutger, Lieutenant Francis, Belvidere, Ill., April 15, 1878.
 Safely, Major J. J.
 Sample, Colonel J. B., upon Alabama river, March 24, 1868.
 Sanford, Colonel W. W., St. Louis, Mo., February, 1882.
 Schofield, Colonel G. W., Ft. Apache, Ariz., December 17, 1882.
 Schuster, Captain George, St. Louis, Mo., December 17, 1893.
 Scribner, Lieutenant W. S., Chicago, Ill., September, 1889.
 Sherman, Lieutenant Henry, at sea, February 24, 1893.
 Sherman, General W. T., New York City, February 14, 1891.
 Simpson, Major John E., St. Louis, Mo., August 2, 1880.
 Skilton, Captain A. S., Monroeville, O., July 27, 1887.
 Slack, General J. R., Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1881.
 Smith, General Robert W., Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1890.
 Smith, General Giles A., Bloomington, Ill., November 8, 1876.
 Smith, Colonel J. Condit, Buffalo, N. Y., November 8, 1882.
 Smith, General Morgan L., Jersey City, N. J., December 29, 1874.
 Spooner, General Benjamin F., Lawrenceburg, Ind., April 3, 1881.
 Sprague, General J. W., Tacoma, Wash., December 24, 1893.
 Stephenson, Lieutenant W. B., Cincinnati, O., August 1, 1879.
 Stewart, Captain A. S., Indianapolis, April 20, 1890.
 Stockdale, Captain S. W., San Diego, Cal., December 25, 1875.
 Strong, Major R. C., Xenia, O., December 11, 1886.
 Strong, General Wm. E., Florence, Italy, April 10, 1891.
 Sutherland, General Charles, Washington, D. C., May 10, 1895.
 Swain, Colonel J. A.
 Terrell, General W. H. H., Indianapolis, Ind., May 16, 1884.
 Thornton, Colonel Joseph H., Cincinnati, O., April 27, 1892.
 Thurston, Colonel W. H., May 16, 1877.
 Tobey, Lieutenant E. P., Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1894.
 Tourtelotte, General J. E., La Crosse, Wis., July 22, 1891.
 Towne, Major O. C., Chicago, Ill., April 13, 1896.
 Towner, Major H. N., Chicago, November 26, 1873.
 Trumbull, Colonel J. L., Chicago, July 31, 1894.
 Tullis, Colonel James, LaFayette, Ind., September 13, 1887.
 Tuttle, General J. M., Casa Grande, Ariz., October 24, 1892.
 Turner, General Charles, Pekin, Ill., July 13, 1880.
 Vogleson, Colonel William M., Pittsburg, Pa., May 17, 1892.
 Von Blessing, Brevet Brig.-General L., Toledo, O., July 15, 1887.
 Walker, Major J. Bryant, Cincinnati, December 30, 1874.
 Wangelin, General Hugo, Belleville, Ill., February 26, 1883.
 Ware, Colonel Addison, New York City, July 16, 1894.

Wever, Colonel C. R., Joilet, Ill., February 20, 1874.
Weber, Colonel Daniel, Cincinnati, O., October 7, 1892.
Webster, Captain Edward H., Denver, Col., December 3, 1894.
Welch, Colonel D. N.
White, Captain David, Keokuk, Iowa, August 2, 1874.
White, Major M. Hazen, Cincinnati, May 1, 1873.
Wise, Major J. S., Delhi, O., October 28, 1890.
Wood, Colonel E. J., Jackson, Miss., April 9, 1873.
Wood, Colonel John, Quincy, Ill., June 4, 1880.
Wood, General Oliver, Port Townsend, Wash., June 25, 1893.
Woodworth, Surgeon John M.
Woodward, Captain F. J., Denison, Tex., January 16, 1893.
Worley, Lieutenant Isaiah C., Lewistown, Ill., September 29, 1895.
Wright, General Crafts J., Chicago, Ill., July 22, 1883.
Wright, Mrs. Crafts J., Chicago, Ill., February 23, 1889.
Wright, General W. W., Philadelphia, March 9, 1882.
Yorke, General L. E., Cincinnati, July 1, 1873.

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